

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XII.—NO. 19.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 45.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

WHAT SHALL OUR GOVERNMENT DO FOR AGRICULTURE?

We are indebted to Hon. J. MORTON, for a copy of the Report of the Committee on Agriculture of the United States' Senate, to whom was referred the Memorial of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. We have read this report attentively, and heartily subscribe to most of the sentiments therein expressed.

To one of its implied recommendations, however, we must for the present object. We refer to the suggestion that a sum of money be placed at the disposal of the President, to be applied at his discretion to the purchase of Mount Vernon for the purpose of converting it into an experimental farm, connected with an Agricultural School, &c.

We are heartily opposed to entrusting the great interests of agriculture to the discretion, or care of those who can in any way make it a part and parcel of political machinery. When the present Chief Magistrate came into office, and laid before Congress his first message, summing up the general interests of the country, we had occasion to remark upon the fact, that in a long document, referring to almost every other branch of industry, not a single allusion was made to the importance of fostering and developing the great agricultural interests of the country. Just before every important election, our politicians are very noisy in their expressions of regard for the "bone and muscle" of the country—the farmers; but the election once passed, and what more do we hear of our agricultural interests? There is a surplus of many millions in the treasury—money which has been chiefly drawn from the pockets of the farmers, in the form of indirect tariff charges upon articles of which they have purchased and consumed the greater portion; but how many of these politicians by trade, ever countenance, or dream of applying a thousandth part of one per cent. of this sum in aiding agricultural development? They may tax the Patent Office Fund, which strictly belongs to inventors, for a few thousands, to be expended, as is too often the case, in sending out to their favorites an irresponsible and undigested mass of crude agricultural matter, so called, but nothing must be taken for this purpose, directly from the treasury—the farmers' own fund. Ten millions can be voted to purchase a strip of land from Mexico, unneeded at present, except to serve the interests of a few individuals. Many millions more go as readily to protect commerce, to support military schools and an army, and many

other things; but what a commotion would be raised, should a proposition be made to appropriate a single million of dollars to be expended over the whole country in developing agriculture!

It is really a noteworthy, and we believe unprecedented fact, that we have at last a single report from a Committee of the Senate of the United States, even recommending a small appropriation for the benefit of agriculture. For this the members of the Committee are deserving of the remembrance of the farmers of the country, though we predict that even this report has accomplished all it will accomplish—it will, after a little formality, be thrown under the table.

We have said above, we object to the recommendation implied in the Committee's report. If the scheme shall be carried out of purchasing a single experimental farm, at or near Washington, to be under the care and control of government officers, we predict that little good would come of it.

Our country extends over many degrees of latitude and longitude, and embraces almost every variety of soil and climate. A system of agriculture adapted to the middle portions, would be comparatively useless to either the northern or southern regions. There should not be less than three centers of influence, a northern, middle, and southern. If experimental farms are desirable—and we think they are eminently so—we say let there be at least three of them, all located at a distance from political influences. Let each be under the direction of some of the leading agricultural societies, united in groups for this purpose. There is among our various State Agricultural Societies, the right kind of experience, energy, and public spirit, to direct and carry out any such enterprise. We should prefer to have liberal appropriations made from the general treasury to each of these State societies, to be expended upon some general, well-digested plan for developing and advancing a knowledge of the best methods of cultivating the soil. The sum of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, appropriated to each of these, would not be missed from the treasury, while it would place them all in a position to carry on extensive experiments and researches. By dividing the work among a large number of these societies, much would be gained by competition, as well as by a mutual correspondence and intercourse between them all.

If there is just now the least inclination on the part of Congress to do any thing for agriculture, we hope it will be done well and carefully, as far as it goes. The leaving of a few thousand dollars in the hands of the President, or

his appointed favorites, to be expended at his or their discretion, will not be what is required. It will only be a drag upon future effort. We have now before the country some half a dozen or less noisy politico-farmers, men who have acquired some little notoriety, but who, on their own farms, or half dozen acres at home, are known to be ignorant, or at least, unpractical theorists. These will be the first to step in and engross the first honors and emoluments. We sincerely hope no such fatal error will be made as to appoint these men as nurses of any new enterprise on a large scale. Better that the effort should be delayed a few years longer, than that such men should give a wrong bias to the enterprise. A step in the wrong direction must be retraced before a new start can be made, and a second effort always lacks in the important element of confidence.

A Suggestion.—In reference to the question placed at the head of this article, we think few of our political men are prepared to answer it. They have talked little and thought less upon it; the Nebraska bill, the tariff, the navy, the consulships, the attorneyships, the post-office and custom-house appointments, &c., have engrossed all their time, and now there looms up in the distance the next presidency, and we suggest for their consideration the following plan.

Let the present Congress select from among its members a committee of a dozen farmers—if so many can be found there—and let this committee have power to sit during the short recess if necessary. Let there be appropriated for the use of this committee, say 20 or 30 thousand dollars, to be expended in prizes for the best practical essays upon the most feasible plan of developing agriculture through the aid of the General Government. Liberal prizes of this kind will set to work a host of shrewd, inquiring minds. We venture the assertion that such a course would call forth more practical thought, and develop better plans, than would be devised in the halls of Congress, should they debate the matter daily for months, at a hundred times the expense. In this way there would be collected a mass of ideas, suggestions, and plans, ready fitted for the consideration of the next session, and prepare the way for adopting a scheme of operations which would not only be an honor to the nation, but also one which would add untold millions to the productive resources of the country, and to the wealth and comfort of its much the largest and most important class.

SOME ladies will forgive silliness; but none ill manners. And there are but few capable of judging of your learning or genius; but all of your behavior.

SOMETHING ABOUT BEES.

THERE is perhaps no common insect so imperfectly understood as the honey bee. Every body knows that there are such things as queen bees, drones, and workers, but as to the peculiar habits and offices of each class, the time and manner of maturing their young, their age, proper treatment, &c., comparatively little is known. In company with several others, we had the pleasure of witnessing last week, at the house of Mr. Stephen Knowlton, of Brooklyn, N.Y., some very interesting experiments by Rev. L. L. Langstroth.

Mr. Knowlton has several swarms of bees—some in common hives, but mostly in the kind of hive constructed by Mr. Langstroth, and called the "Movable Comb Hive." They consist of an inner and outer box—a large space being left between for the free circulation of air, and also guarding against sudden changes of temperature. In the inner box, wooden frames are suspended by projections, in such a manner that the frames themselves do not touch the top, bottom, or sides of the hive. This arrangement gives entire control over the combs. They can be separately taken from the hive unbroken, and without injury to the bees, or a part of the combs may be taken out and transferred to another hive, or they may be replaced, or reserved for use, at pleasure. The combs are built regularly on the frames, each being disconnected with the other.

Before commencing any operations with bees, they should be gently sprinkled with sugar-water, with which they instantly fill themselves, and without which, it would be troublesome to manage them. The inner boxes, we may add, are constructed with glass, and by removing the outer box or case, the bees may be inspected in all their operations. Mr. Langstroth made an experiment with old-fashioned hives, and showed a very simple and easy method of producing artificial swarming. He took a hive of bees from the stand, and inverted it upon the ground, a short distance from where it previously stood. An empty hive of about the same size was then placed upon it, and all openings whence the bees might escape, were closed up with paper. By rapping on the sides of the lower hive, the bees became alarmed, and filling themselves with honey—which they always do in leaving their old homes—passed into the upper hive.

In his experiments, Mr. Langstroth showed the utmost coolness and calmness, which, indeed, is the only method of handling bees successfully, for they have, so to speak, certain ideas of dignity, which they love to maintain, as well as beings of a higher order. Treat them gently, and they are amiable enough, but once tread on their dignity, and they are sure to become pugnacious.

The queen—being the mother of the whole colony—reigns supreme, and all yield a willing and entire submission. Like other crowned heads, she is exceedingly jealous of rivals, and puts to death, all young aspirants to office. She usually lives from four to five years. When she dies, the colony immediately set to work and rear a new queen. This takes from fifteen to sixteen days. The queen bee is the only perfectly developed female in the hive; the workers being only partially developed queens. The

drones are the males. In about six months after they come to maturity—which takes 24 days—the workers fall upon and destroy them, or drive them from the hive.

Mr. Langstroth has written a very interesting work on the "Hive and Honey-Bee," which is well worth reading. His chapter on ventilation speaks strongly of the necessity of fresh air to the bee tribe, as well as to man. His list of "fifty-four advantages which ought to belong to an improved hive," is rather a slur on past improvement. We fear they are like the bye-laws appended to certain constitutions, calculated rather to make a show than to be regarded. Mr. Langstroth, however, appears to have investigated the subject quite thoroughly, and deserves great credit for somewhat extensive and accurate researches into the habits of this wonderful insect.

One word more in regard to such entertainments as the one above alluded to. There are a large number of amateurs who have choice specimens of birds, bees, fruits and flowers, as well as cattle, horses, sheep, and fowls, and we suggest that it would conduce much to their own pleasure, as well as to that of others, if they would imitate Mr. Knowlton's example, and take an occasional afternoon, during these days of comparative leisure, and invite in their friends and acquaintances to see what they have which is excellent, or rare, or interesting.

ABSORBING POWER OF CHARCOAL, PEAT, &c.

PROFESSOR WAY recently delivered an interesting lecture on the above subject, before the Royal Agricultural Society, for the following abstract of which we are indebted to the *Agricultural Gazette*:

The main points insisted on were—(1,) the distinction to be observed between the process of deodorising and that of retaining the volatile products of the putrefactive process—(2,) the absorptive power of charcoal as dependent on its porous structure, and on these pores being open to the gases thus absorbed—(3,) and, lastly, the peculiar structure of animal charcoal as compared with that of vegetable origin, to which it owed its greater power as a decoloriser for the sugar refiner.

On the first point it was remarked that the loss of the material of which the sense of smell took cognisance was not necessarily of any importance. A grain of musk was undiminished in weight after it had filled the room with its odor for years. And, so, the mere fact of manure smelling was not, in itself, proof of any material loss. Nevertheless, it was found that, if the gases resulting from the process of putrefaction were fixed, the peculiar odoriferous matter of the manure appeared also, in a great measure, to lose its volatility; and so smell became, if not exact testimony, at least, a tolerably trustworthy index to the loss of valuable matter.

The second remark had this important practical bearing, that while in air charcoal absorbed many times its bulk of many gases—that of ammonia, for instance—in water, this power was altogether lost. Charcoal will absorb ammoniacal and other gaseous products of putrefaction, and these are rapidly decomposed in its pores, but fill those pores with water, and their gaseous occupants are at once expelled; and the only power which it then possesses will be that of a sponge holding so much liquid with whatever matter may be dissolved in it. To pass liquid through charcoal, in order to its ammonia being detained, is therefore most mistaken; the liquid will come out of it of the very same composition in every respect as it had before entering it.

The third point had only an indirect agricultural bearing. The peculiar porosity of animal charcoal is due to the separation of the charcoal by the mineral particles of the bone.—This has been very ingeniously attempted to be imitated by Mr. Way, by saturating the now well-known silica rock of Mr. Paine's estate at Farnham (which rock is exceedingly light and porous) with tar, and exposing it to destructive distillation, by which means the resultant charcoal is distributed amongst the mineral substance of the rock, much as it is in the case of animal charcoal amongst the mineral substance of the bone. And the decolorising effect of the charcoal in that state is very materially increased. Whether or not it may compete with animal charcoal for the purposes of the sugar refiner seems doubtful; but, if by its use it should reduce the value of charcoal below the price at which farmers could afford to purchase, it is clear that the ingenuity of Mr. Way and Mr. Paine will have proved, in this, as in other more important instances, agriculturally beneficial.

For the American Agriculturist.

A TRIP IN NEW-ENGLAND.

OPPRESSED with the heated walls of the city, and longing for the cool breeze and green verdure of the country, I put myself under the care of two of my grandchildren, one 12 the other 2½ years old, and took the New-Haven train at 3 o'clock P. M.; but passed at such rapid rate that I could see but little of the vegetable kingdom to report, until we arrived at the point to take the Housatonic railroad, where we found what was called the express freight train. The speed here was greatly lessened from that of the New-Haven, and plenty of time was now afforded as we passed along, to view the progress vegetation was making, which, owing to the cold wet spring, and now severe drouth, was quite backward. The corn was quite small for 20th June, but the potatoes looked much better, and it appeared that an unusually large crop of this important vegetable had been planted. It is to be hoped that the expectations of the growers will not be disappointed in the quantity and quality, should they be in price. Our speed grew less and less, as one freight car after another was hitched on, and the old black horse whuzzed and puffed until 9 o'clock, when the conductor gave orders to stop long enough to give him water, and the passengers supper; but we were soon alarmed by the cry of the conductor, "All on board;" but our alarm soon subsided by the gentle voice of the landlord saying, "take time enough ladies and gentlemen to finish your supper." A gentleman then remarked, "let them go on we can overtake them."

We were asked the moderate price of thirty-one cents for our meal, which was equally substantial, and answered all the reasonable calls of nature, as the one we subsequently took at Springfield, for which we were taxed seventy-five cents. Supper ended, and the horse watered and wooded, we moved on moderately until we came to Canaan, a happy land to us, where we found comfortable beds, and kind attention. Starting again in the morning at 5 o'clock, moving on at the same slow rate, we arrived at Lenox depot a 8½ o'clock, making 17½ hours from New-York, rather slow compared with the Hudson River route. I advise those who wish to see the picturesque scenery on the Housatonic, to take the morning train from New-York, which will take them through to Albany at a reasonable rate of speed by day light. I have been thus particular for the benefit of traveling strangers.

Berkshire is a rough mountainous county, with every kind of soil to be found in that latitude, some of which is under the highest state of cultivation, while others remain without any apparent improvement. I inquired of the intelligent keeper of the excellent hotel at Lenox, if the moss-covered barren pastures and mowing

lots could not be renovated, to which he replied, "ashes, either leached or unleached will do it." He had applied them to land which would not produce half a ton of hay per acre, and the next year he took a large crop from the same land. Other intelligent farmers told me the same thing; but added they, "where can we get the ashes? we want all we can make for our corn."

Berkshire has one of the oldest, if not the oldest Agricultural Society in the State, and I extremely regretted that my time was so limited that I could not glean facts from the officers and members to enrich the columns of your paper. It is also classic ground. I visited the house where President Edwards wrote some of the greatest works ever penned since the days of the apostles—was in the room where he wrote—saw the cupboard where he kept his library, and the little breakfast room where he parted with his family, after which, going out to the gate opening into the street, he returned, and again commended them to God. He then went to Princeton, to enter upon the duties of President of the College, took the small-pox, and in a few days ceased from all earthly labors. I also visited the old Indian mission-house, which has been removed from the green near the church, and which is now occupied as a barn. I also stepped down into the cellar of the Indian King's palace. I also visited the old burying-ground, and there found the grave of the Hon. Timothy Edwards, eldest son of President Edwards, which brought fresh to my recollection the circumstance of his having spent a night at my house in 1804. After seating himself in his carriage, as he took my hand to give it a parting squeeze, he congratulated me on a fair prospect of a family, having four boys with but a little more than a year between their ages. He said, "there is but one mode of family government, and that is the same which the Emperor of China exercises over his subjects." "I have," continued he, "brought up and educated 14 boys, two of whom I brought, or rather grew up without the *birch*. One of these was Pierpont Edwards, my youngest brother, the other Aaron Burr, my sister's son. I tell you, sir, maple sugar government will never answer; and beware how you let the first act of disobedience in these little boys go unnoticed, and unless evidence of repentance be manifested, unpunished." Of all the sermons I have ever heard, long or short, this has been among the most useful, so far as this world is concerned.

Berkshire has been celebrated for good schools. The old Academy at Lenox is in successful operation in both male and female departments; there is also a private school for boys, for a very limited number, kept by Mr. Hotchkiss, for many years the preceptor of the Academy. He takes the boys and fits them for college rather for amusement than for profit. There is also a female boarding-school. Also at Pittsfield there are schools of a high order. The Female Academy is highly spoken of. The private boarding-school for boys, of Mr. Charles Dillingham, has a high reputation. Miss Hinsdale has also a private select boarding-school for young ladies, in fair repute. Here is a Medical institution, and a Gymnasium, all of which may be traced back to the early provision made by the first settlers of this town for primary schools, by raising a permanent fund and setting it apart for this purpose. Let those who despise popular education think of this.

The cars pass through a rough, mountainous country, from Pittsfield to Westfield, and nothing can be said of agriculture on this route. There are many shreds and patches of rye, corn, and potatoes, from two to four yards square, and houses 12 by 16, and 16 by 20 feet, with plenty of intelligent children, many of whom will be yet reaping and harvesting their thousand acre fields of wheat and corn in the far west at no distant period, in consequence of their early training in a 7 by 9 school-house.

Westfield is a beautiful old town, lying in the form of a basin, and surrounded by hills. The old academy stands as it did when I listened to

its dedication, by Dr. Lathrop, with a crowded assembly, in the year 1798. Ever since it has been in successful operation as a literary institution. I was happy to find in Mr. W. G. Goldthwait, the present preceptor, a warm and devoted advocate for scientific as well as practical agriculture; and although this subject forms no part of the academic course, it is to be hoped he will diffuse the same spirit into some of his pupils. There is in this town an agricultural club, which is exerting considerable influence. There is much good land, and quite as much very poor, but capable of being made very productive. A Mr. Miles has several acres of as poor sandy land as lies out doors, on which he has raised potatoes for several years in succession. His process is to plow and harrow, then sow it with leached or unleached ashes, strike out the furrows with a piece of joist, in which pins are put three feet apart. If the potatoes are large, cut in four pieces, and plant two pieces in a hill; if middle size, one potato without cutting; if small, two potatoes in a hill without cutting. He then covers, and when up, turns two furrows over them, and when up again, turns two furrows to the hill the other way. In this manner the ashes are thrown upon the potatoes, and they are dug, and keep through the winter free from rot. As I took this account from a third person, Mr. S. will correct all errors in my relating it. A TRAVELER.

STORING POTATOES.

The following results obtained by my plan of storing may prove useful. 1. Twelve sacksful of potatoes, lifted October 25th, 1853, stored with lime, the lime being placed in small bundles in the middle of each sack. Tubers all preserved; whereas some of the same potatoes, stored without lime, were much affected. 2. Fifty bushels of potatoes, dug up towards the end of October, were pitted with three bushels of quicklime, the latter being placed at the bottom of the pit, and covered over with a thick layer of Gorse. On opening the pit it was found that the diseased tubers did not amount to more than two dozen. Tubers stored in the ordinary way, in pits without lime, were almost entirely destroyed by disease. 3, 4, 5. Potatoes stored with and without lime quite untouched by the disease. 6. Roots stored in a large chest or box with lime, and the latter being placed in a small clothes-basket, and covered over with faggots. On opening the box the tubers were found quite healthy, whilst some that had been kept in a cellar without lime, were much diseased. 7. Twenty bushels of the tubers were placed in a large bin with three bushels of lime, the latter forming a stratum at the bottom, and covered over with a thick layer of coarse cinders. At the end of three months the roots were found to be quite sound, whilst another lot which had been put into another bin without lime were very much diseased. 8. Potatoes housed in sacks, one or two large lumps of lime being put into each sack, tubers quite dry, and all preserved. 9. Potatoes first dried by exposure on a gravel walk to the heat of the sun, and then stored away in large boxes with lime, all healthy. 10. Potatoes housed in their natural condition become diseased. 10. Potatoes housed with lime, all healthy. 11. Same result. 12. Several bushels of potatoes were pitted with lime, and when examined, at the expiration of several months, were found to remain untouched by the disease. Roots pitted without lime became quite rotten. 13. Two or three hundred bushels of potatoes were divided into four equal lots. Three of these were pitted with lime, the other in the ordinary way. In the first of the three lots stored with lime, the lime was placed at the bottom of the pit, with the proper precautions; in the second it was thrown into a conical heap in the center of the tubers; and in the third and last, it was placed on top of the potatoes, being separated from the latter by a layer of brushwood, &c. On examining the tubers at the end of some months those in the

first pit were found to be much diseased, whilst those contained in the other three were nearly healthy. "The best result," says this correspondent, "I am disposed to think was obtained by placing the lime on the top of the tubers, and this is the plan I intend to follow."—*Thorn-ton J. Herapath, Mansion House, Old Park, Bristol, in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

TOP-DRESSING FOR GRASS LAND.

WE find, in the last received *Mark Lane Express*, the following "Observations Addressed to the Tenantry of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, within the Buxton Agency." We copy the article because it contains some suggestions equally useful to the farmers of this country.

That there is a great extent of grass land, both in meadow and in pasture, in the district of the High Peak, capable of being made much more productive, I think no one will venture to deny; and it is with this conviction that the following observations and suggestions are made. In doing so I am not desirous to urge any one to enter upon what may appear to them to be doubtful experiments, or to induce an outlay which will not prove speedily remunerative; but all will be ready to admit that it is to their interest to increase the quantity and to improve the quality of their hay crops, and to render their pastures capable of carrying a greater quantity of stock, if these results can be obtained by an expenditure in artificial manures, or by any other means which shall be reproductive, and shall commence to be so immediately after being applied or adopted.

The advantage of top-dressing grass lands, whether in meadow or pasture, as well as corn crops, has now become generally appreciated by all good farmers, as is practically proved by the increasing consumption of guano, bones, nitrate of soda, and other artificial manures, the demand for which at the present time is unprecedented. This is in some measure to be attributed to the great breadth of land under tillage, induced by the high price of corn, but in no small degree to the general effort making at improved cultivation throughout the kingdom. The part they have acted in the rapid advance of agriculture is universally admitted.

By the use of them the produce of this country in grain and in roots has been within the last few years enormously increased. Meadow, and second-rate pasture land, has not made the same advance in improvement, while of their capability there can be no doubt. Great attention is however now being given to this subject. While such marked success has rewarded the efforts which have been directed to the improvement of arable land, surely the high price of cattle, sheep, and wool, present at this time powerful inducements to endeavor to extract the same profitable results from grass land; and there is no other district of such description of land in England so capable of improvement by the use of light manures, as the extensive upland pastures and meadows of the Peak of Derbyshire. Their height above the sea renders the time at which vegetation begins to move in spring generally rather late, and forms an additional reason for supplying to the roots of the grasses at that period the stimulus and new food which these manures afford, operating to bring the hay crops in the meadows to earlier maturity, increasing their bulk, and improving their quality, and giving to their pastures an exuberance and vigor which will show itself in the color and thickening of the herbage, and in the growth of stock. They offer the best means of bringing an upland grass farm out of condition up to a state of average productiveness, or of raising it to a higher level.

MEADOWS.

There are few farms, and especially grass farms, on which yard manure is produced annually in sufficient quantities to bring the mea-

dow land to the greatest state of fertility of which it is capable; consequently much remains in a condition in which it cannot possibly yield a fair profit to its occupier, unless he has recourse to some kind of artificial manure as an auxiliary.

On large farms, the carting and spreading of dung is attended with much labor, and a considerable saving may be effected by supplying the fields nearest to the homestead with farm-yard dung, and those in more remote situations with guano or dissolved bones, which may be carted and applied at very small cost in labor, at the same time not omitting to give to such fields an occasional dressing of yard manure. Nothing should induce the farmer to lessen his appreciation of home-made dung, but to aid it by all means in his power by the use of bones and guano; but never to lose sight of endeavoring to increase the bulk and improve the quality of this invaluable fertilizer. This leads me to remark how little this object receives that degree of attention which it deserves. Those who have not witnessed the results produced will be slow to believe the great advantage gained by protecting yard manure from the effects of weather; and this may to a great degree be accomplished by simple contrivances which are very rarely adopted; too often is the liquid likewise allowed to run to waste, instead of restoring it to be absorbed by the bulk, of which it is the essence.

Peruvian guano and dissolved bones are unquestionably the best of the artificial manures, being quick in their operation, and they are those upon which the adulterator expends his chief ingenuity. Care therefore is requisite in the purchase of them, to insure their genuine quality. Not only does immediate loss result to the purchaser of an adulterated article, but he is deterred from the future use of it, and not unfrequently ascribes the failure of his expectations to the wrong cause. The importation of guano, which in 1842 amounted to 1700 tons, reached in 1852 the large amount of 150,000 tons.

Peruvian guano is preferable to bones as a top-dressing for meadow-land, and two hundred weight per acre may be considered a fair quantity to apply. It is of the utmost importance that a favorable opportunity should be selected for this purpose. May is the proper time of year, and in this high situation from the middle to the end of the month will, in general seasons, be soon enough; but it is of such vital importance that this description of manure should be applied during rainy weather, that perhaps no favorable opportunity at any period during the month should be lost. The most favorable time is at the moment when, from the state of the atmosphere, vegetation is just about to make a start; but guano should never be applied except in damp weather, so that it may be immediately brought into contact with the roots, and not be left to lie on the surface of the ground, to be evaporated by heat and drought.

Immediate benefit is not the only advantage to be derived from the application of artificial manures. The use of them results in affording gradually year by year fodder for a greater number of cattle, both by increasing the quantity and improving the nutritive qualities of it, and thereby at the same time increasing the supply of home-manufactured manure. By means of them the hay crop will likewise be forced on, and be made ready for mowing probably ten days or a fortnight the earlier—an object of great importance in the Peak.

PASTURES.

Great improvement is to be effected in the grass lands of this district used as summer pastures, and especially in those of inferior quality. Although at an altitude averaging from 1,000 to 1,400 feet above the sea, their substrata of limestone, general sufficiency and good quality of soil, and sweetness of herbage, render them extremely healthy runs for young stock and sheep, of which they admit of being made to carry a greater number than they do at present.

It may be looked upon as an invariable rule, that in proportion to the natural productiveness of a soil, the effects of top-dressing will be more or less advantageous. As the former approaches the highest point, the latter will recede to the lowest. For instance, if three or four quarters of bone-dust per acre were to be applied to the rich grazing pastures of Haddon Field, little or no benefit would result; but apply the same quantity to any of the land around Mewhaven, and the improvement would be manifest. It is not too much to expect that some pastures, now only capable of maintaining young stock in store condition, may be made, by top-dressings judiciously selected and carefully applied, to turn out stock in a fit state for the butcher; nor that hill-side pastures, to which it has been hitherto found impracticable to apply lime, will be found to admit of the profitable application of light manures.

Bones will in most cases be found to be the best and most enduring top-dressing for pasture land. For many years after their introduction, the erroneous idea was entertained that they should be used in the dimensions of half an inch to an inch. Chemistry has, however, disclosed that bones of such a size decompose very slowly, and that therefore, in order to obtain a more immediate return for the outlay, they should be applied in dust, by dissolving them with sulphuric acid. When used in this state they are more easily and uniformly distributed on the land, and rendered much sooner available for the use of plants than half inch bones; and when so applied, the benefit which they are capable of affording is estimated to last for several years, 25 or 30 per cent. of such benefit being realized in the first year.

Three quarters, which will average about half a ton in weight, is a proper quantity to apply at one dressing to an acre. If in any case it should appear desirable to apply a greater quantity of bones, it would be more advantageous to do so after a lapse of two or three years, than to lay it on at one application.

The period for applying bones to grass land varies in different localities. Some advocate the autumn, and others the spring of the year, as the proper season. If applied in the shape of dust in the month of May, and during showery weather, when vegetation is on the move and ready to seize eagerly on any food that is grateful to it, the time cannot be wrong.

Some excellent authorities in practical farming (and among them is Mr. Pusey) are now advocating the use of nitrate of soda as a top-dressing for grass land, but its merits have not been fairly tested on variety of soils, and its profitable application must therefore be yet considered doubtful. The value of bones and guano is established.

I have called your attention to this subject from two motives—first, because I feel it my duty to do so in the management of the property entrusted to my charge by your noble landlord; and, secondly, because I am desirous to see you join heartily in the endeavors which are being made on all sides to arrive at a better cultivation of the soil by means profitable to the occupiers. I have adopted this mode of communication as being the most convenient; and upon the above or upon any other subject connected with the farms in your several occupations I shall be at all times willing to advise and consult with you.

I remain, yours faithfully,

Buxton, April 20, 1854. S. SMITHERS.

LARGE SALE OF SHEEP IN CALIFORNIA.—Two thousand head of sheep were sold in this county on Tuesday; 1650 for \$5 50 per head, and 350 for \$5. The sheep were right from Sonora, and were in no very good condition, yet we consider that the purchaser got one of those bargains of which we read sometimes.—*Stockton Journal*.

WILD ANIMALS.—It is said that large droves of deer are moving westward from the Canadas.

Red deer are very plenty on Lake Superior, and reindeer are much more frequent than formerly. Beaver are also quite numerous in that region.—*Toledo (Ohio) Blade*.

THE ANTWERP CARRIER PIGEON.

The innate propensity of all tame pigeons to return to the place of their nativity or their established home, has led man to make use of them as mediums of communication, and as some sorts are preëminently useful in this respect, they have been named carrier pigeons. Of these, the Antwerp, the English carrier, horseman, and dragoon, the tumbler, and the owl, are the sorts most generally used. For the present, I will confine myself to a description of the Antwerp carrier, a pigeon of all others that has proved most useful for long journeys, having performed extraordinary distances.

The Antwerp carrier derives its name from being first bred in the city of that name, in Belgium. In the ancient towers and lofty steeples of that venerable city, nestle a small variety of rock pigeon, peculiar, I believe, to that part of the Continent; in color they are mealy or strawberry, the wings barred with a redder tint, as also the neck; their beaks are dove-shaped, long and fine, the head round in front like that of the blue rock; the eyes bright and prominent, of a gravel or pale yellow color. They are exceedingly shy and wild, it being almost impossible to entrap any of them; young ones are, however, occasionally taken from the nest and reared. These, and their progeny, constitute the true Antwerp carrier. But these wild Antwerps must not be confused with the wild, or rather the many escaped pigeons, numbers of which frequent the public buildings in most large towns.

The few persons that breed this variety of pigeon are very choice of them, and rarely part with any; when, indeed, they do, generally those they can rely upon returning home.

The housing propensity of this valuable variety of pigeons is so natural to them, that it is surprising what a small amount of training will make them proficient; squeakers will often return home from long distances though they may have been kept in a consider time. One marked peculiarity of the Antwerp is their flight, starting off in a straight line when thrown up, then turning direct for home, not circling round as other pigeons do before they start, and also the straggling appearance of the flight when turned out from their loft for exercise. They are good breeders at home, but if removed to a strange place it is almost impossible to get them to do so. So wild and restless are they, that if confined in an aviary for twelve months, most of them will be found in flying condition at the expiration of the time, and quite ready to perform the journey home, though it may be 100 or 200 miles; whereas, were other pigeons thus confined, most of them would be so fat and out of practice, that they would be quite fatigued with a few circles, and very few of what are commonly called carrier pigeons would have any inclination to leave after such a long confinement.

It may be wondered at that, as these pigeons are so valuable, and also such good breeders, they do not become plentiful; but this is to be accounted for in many ways, a few of which are as follows: The various accidents to which pigeons are liable, either in being sent or returning from home from long journeys; the great number of birds of prey which are every where to be met with on the Continent; the continual disturbance to them while sitting to send them out for a match, for this pigeon-flying is carried to a great extent in Belgium, which causes those possessed of a pure strain to be very careful not to part from them, through the fear that they might, at some other time, unavoidably match against their own birds; this will also in a great measure account for their rare appearance in England.

I am, however, inclined to believe that the Antwerp of which I have been speaking is comparatively a recent acquisition, perhaps within the last twenty or thirty years; the pigeon formerly in use in Belgium was, without doubt, the owl. The short-faced Antwerps are a cross between the real Antwerp and the owl pigeon, which latter they frequently very much resemble, many of them having quite respectable frills and gullets. They are not quite so wild as the true sorts, but inherit much of their excellent homing properties, and I have been informed of squeakers doing London and Dover without training. This variety are very small, and in addition to the occasional frill and gullet, have very short beaks; their color is generally blue or mealy, sometimes chequered. Not being quite so intractable as the long-beaked ones, they may, with due care and a little patience, be settled in a new abode, at any rate, they will breed in a fresh loft, consequently are much better known in England.

A cross-breed between the short-faced Antwerp and the dragon pigeon, however, is the kind mostly used for carrying communications in England, and is considered more certain for short distances. The thorough-bred Antwerps, it is alleged, frequently overfly themselves in a ten or twelve miles' match; these half-bred birds are considerable stouter than the Antwerps, have rather thick, but not very long beaks, and but little wattle. They are the same colors as the short-faced Antwerps, excellent breeders, and becoming very common.

A great variety of mongrels and crosses are brought from Belgium under the title of Antwerps, many of which are the ugliest, most runty-looking birds imaginable; some of them, it is true, have a good deal of Antwerp blood in them, and will perform long journeys, but such are, by no means, desirable.—*B. P. B., in Poultry Chronicle.*

MEXICAN GUANO—NEW DISCOVERIES.

It appears that the Government of Mexico have recently granted for ten years to Senor Jose O. Fornas and others, representing a body to be called the Mexican Guano Company, an exclusive privilege for the exportation of guano from all the coasts and islands belonging to that country, with the exception of three islands in the Pacific known under the name of the Marias. Circulars have accordingly been issued, notifying the conditions on which it may be obtained, the professed object of the proprietors being to leave the trade as open as possible consistently with their own claims for remuneration. The quality of the guano existing on the Atlantic side of the coast has been more thoroughly examined than that on the other, owing to several cargoes having already been taken thence to the United States, as well as a few to Liverpool, and is stated to be entirely distinct from the Peruvian descriptions, its richness consisting in 60 per cent. of phosphate of lime. That which exists on the islands and promontories of the Pacific coast and in the Gulf of California is described as of a more varied character, some parts which are rainless being expected to supply high qualities, while in others the descriptions are inferior. Thus far, however, there seem to be no accurate classification of the respective sorts, nor any reliable estimates as to the quantities obtainable. The discovery of these deposits as regards the Atlantic portion is only of recent date. The islands containing the principal amount are called the Triangles, near the coast of Yucatan; and no knowledge of the circumstance seemed to have been possessed by the Mexican Government until very lately, when, after two American vessels had filled there, one of them, with more than 200 tons on board, was stranded in a storm on a neighboring point, and the matter was brought to light.—*London Times.*

THE CULTURE OF SILK IN VIRGINIA.—MONS. Borra, the *Republican* states, is now in Danville,

Virginia, for the purpose of purchasing a tract of land in that vicinity for the cultivation of mulberry and the manufacture of silk. This business was conducted once near that place on a very large scale, but from the bad management proved a failure.

LARGE OAKS.

ABOUT four miles south of Savannah, on the road leading to Costin's Bluff, is a live oak, the branches of which cover a space 102½ feet in diameter. The trunk is over 7 feet in diameter.

In the new cemetery at Charleston is a live oak, formerly of still larger dimensions. The main branch on one side is broken off close to the trunk, probably by lightning. The fracture has been covered with tarred canvas, and the other half of the tree is in full verdure. The main branch of the remaining half extends 54½ feet from the trunk, which, allowing 6 feet for the diameter of the trunk, would give a diameter of 115 feet covered by the branches.

These are the largest oaks we have any knowledge of, in the space covered by their branches. As to their age, they were probably as large at the first settlement of the country, as they are now. They are noble, venerable, and magnificent trees.

The colossal pines of California exceed all others in height, and in the magnitude of their trunks, but not in the extent of their branches.—*Traveler, in Journal of Commerce.*

The above are large trees, but they can be nearly matched by White Oaks now standing on the farm of the late EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, of Bay Side, in the town of Flushing, Long Island. One of these according to our own measure with a tape line, has a spread of branch of 115 feet, others 100 feet or more; while the trunks several feet above the ground, measure from four to five feet in diameter.

CHEAP PRODUCE IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says under date of San Francisco, June 16th, that flour holders will not be able to get prices up now. Wheat will be coming in soon, and there is as much or more being raised here as will supply us with flour. One trouble here is, the land is too productive. Things grow so easy that they raise too much. You can get potatoes for nothing. In many parts of the country they are shoving them out of the bags, to save bags, leaving the potatoes to rot. I will give you an account of the sale of a lot for the benefit of the creditors of a man failing. There were sixty tons loose, which sold for six cents the ton. There were 200 bags of potatoes in the lot. They sold for ten cents the bag, each about 12½ bushels. These bags cost about fifteen cents each. So you see the bags were depreciated in value by having the potatoes in. After paying expenses, the creditors had twelve dollars and a half for the sixty tons and two hundred bags.

FEEDING POULTRY.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes:—"As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of eggshells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a large number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials of the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat on the walls, would lay no eggs at all with the best will in the world."

A FACT FOR THE REARERS OF POULTRY.—MR. Purse, steward to S. Capon, Esq., Framlingham,

had some few weeks back a cock turkey, or, as they are called in Suffolk, a gobbler-cock, determined to sit upon some eggs which were left in a nest. The steward, by way of experiment, placed under him 25 ducks' eggs, which so delighted him that for several days he refused to come off after his food. After sitting 29 days he hatched out 20 ducks. A hen and a duck hatched out at the same time 30 between them. As the gobbler's services were now required in another direction, it was thought advisable to commit his young family, together with those of the hen, to the care of the duck. They are now all alive, 3 weeks old, 50 in number, marching about with the old duck.

LARGE FIELD OF CORN.—On the west side of the Scioto, just below Columbus, there is a field of six hundred acres of bottom-land planted in corn. Fifteen shovel plows and three cultivators, worked by eighteen men and twenty five horses, are kept in constant requisition; and the result is, that scarcely a weed can be seen in the well plowed furrows. Twenty-five German girls follow the plows, and do the hoeing, for which they received 62½ cents per day. The *Journal* says this corn is the tallest in the neighborhood. On our prairies it takes a locomotive in some places, nearly three hours to pass through a continuous corn-field. And all the labor that is required to cultivate it is in the planting and picking of the crop.—*Chicago Journal.*

IMPORTED STOCK IN WISCONSIN.

THE steamer *Michigan*, which arrived here last Monday morning, bringing a heavy load, landed on our dock the superb stock which Capt. McKinnon, with an enterprise and public spirit worthy of all praise, has just imported from England and introduced into Northern Wisconsin. The "King of Cymry," is a horse celebrated all over Europe as one of the noblest specimens of that useful animal ever exhibited, combining as he does, all those qualities of strength, beauty, speed, endurance, and size, which are so desirable. When he was only a yearling, he was sold for five hundred guineas, and was purchased by his present owner at an expense of \$5,000. Though much jaded by a passage across the sea, and bruised on the railroad cars, a mere glance at his perfect proportions was enough to satisfy good judges that he is all he has been represented to be. He stands full 16 hands high, is a beautiful rich bay, with black legs, good substance, fine racing powers, and sound constitution and action. From the superior blood, combined with his fine shape, great beauty, and the superior racing qualities he possesses, he cannot fail in getting race horses, valuable hunters, trotters, and good harness horses.

The other stock consisted of a Durham bull, a dozen different heads of sheep of the most improved and best varieties, and various kinds of English and China fowls.

We are glad to see that our farmers take sufficient interest in the improvement of their stock, to render these importations on the part of Capt. McKinnon a matter of general approbation. We now have a race of horses which already have obtained considerable celebrity abroad for speed and endurance; and in a few years we shall be able to show specimens that will not be surpassed by those of any other portion of our country.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

SODA FOUNTAINS POISONOUS.—Dr. Doremus, a chemist, is startling the New-Yorkers with some new dangers to their health. He analyses the soda water gathered from a large number of fountains, and finds copper or lead, or both, in specimens taken from some of the largest dealers, at this season, in the article. The result of his investigations he publishes in the *American Medical Monthly* for July.

GRASSHOPPERS AND TOBACCO.—The Cattaraugus *Whig* is responsible for the following:

Grasshoppers are very thick, and are proving exceedingly destructive in Chautauque—at least we judge they are from the following story told us by a farmer of that county, whom we saw a few days since at Dunkirk. Said he, "This spring, as an experiment, I devoted about an acre of land to the growth of tobacco. The crop did finely, and in a short space of time the plants had attained to the height of nearly five inches. Business called me to Buffalo. I was gone just two days; but in that brief period every vestige of my tobacco had been destroyed by the grasshoppers; and, sir, incredulous as it may seem, one large, hungry-looking specimen of the marauders, which I saw sitting upon a stump as I entered the field, actually had the audacity to ask me for the chew I had in my mouth!" We collapsed.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4, 1854.

POTATO DIGGERS.—G. J. Bundy, of Lyndon, Vt.: I am aware that inclined fingers in combination with a scoop, have been heretofore employed in a machine for digging potatoes, and to such fingers a vibratory motion has been imparted, in order to separate and discharge the earth, the earth being made to drop through the spaces between the teeth or fingers, whilst the potatoes are forced up the inclined plane formed by the fingers.

I am also aware that for the purpose of loosening the ground or reducing its surface to a finer state than it was previously, there is nothing new in the employing on a mold-board, a horizontal plate and vertical cutters, extending upward from two to three inches therefrom.

I do not claim such inventions, but I claim the construction of the mold-boards of a potato plow, or the making them with slots or passages standing vertically or nearly so, and having their respective planes parallel to a vertical plane passing through the draught beam of the machine, as stated.

SEED PLANTERS.—Samuel Ide, of East Shelby, N. Y.: I claim the series of connected chambers or recesses around the center of the rotating cog wheel, constructed as described, whereby a uniform and continuous distribution of the seed is effected.

MILK STRAINERS.—Joel Gleason, of Geneva, N. Y.: I claim the combination of the packing with the hinged catches, the strainer being supported on the pail by means of the packing, in combination with the catches, and the packing being fixed to the body of the strainer, by locking the tin on to the packing on the underside of the body of the strainer, as shown, all operating as set forth.

DISINFECTING FLUIDS.—The disinfecting properties of chloride of zinc are well known to all practical men. Whether as regards the prevention or the cure of disease, the efficacy of this disinfectant is unequalled, and it has also—or rather, as a means to that end—the power instantly to destroy all deleterious and offensive odors arising from drains, sewers, and privies. Now that the cholera again threatens us, the general use of chloride of zinc becomes a matter of vast social importance; and no greater benefit could be conferred by the rich on the poor—and, by obvious reactionary influences, upon themselves—than to aid liberally in supplying quantities of the fluid to cleanse the dwelling places, too often hotbeds of disease, of the crowded districts of the metropolis and other large towns of the kingdom. It is easier and more immediately practicable to arrest epidemics by means of this simple preventive, than to improve the dwelling-houses themselves or build new ones. In public hospitals, especially, the daily employment of zinc (such, for instance, as Crewe's disinfecting fluid, which is a cheap, powerful, and pure preparation) is ab-

solutely necessary. We perceive from a recent statement that, in the visitation of yellow fever in one of the West India islands, the liberal use of the chloride, instantaneously destroying the noxious affluvia from the drains, materially aided in preserving health, to such a degree that only six per cent. of the population in the district where it was used (a very moderate ratio in such visitations) were affected by a mild form of the fever, and all of them recovered; while in the garrison, where its use was neglected, the proportion attacked was thirty per cent., and the actual deaths ten per cent.—*Medical Circular.*

PLEASURE.—Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child! for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the quiet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a bare-footed lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village; with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage—he was a wood-cutter by trade—and spent the whole week at work in the woods. He was come into his garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word; and with bounding steps the boy ran home; and now, here at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feelings of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

FOLLY OF ATHEISM.

There is no God, the fool in secret said—
There is no God that rules on earth or sky:
Tear off the band that folds the wretch's head,
That God may burst upon his faithless eye.
Is there no God?—the stars in myriads spread,
If he look up, the blasphemy deny,
Whilst his own features, in the mirror read,
Reflect the image of Divinity.
Is there no God?—the stream that silver flows,
The air he breathes, the ground he treads, the trees,
The flowers, the grass, the sands, each wind that blows,
All speak of God: throughout ONE VOICE agrees,
And eloquent His dread existence shows:
Blind to thyself, ah! see Him, fool, in these.

THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE.—What a mighty procession has been marching towards the grave during the last year! At the usual estimate, since the 1st of January, 1853, more than 31,500,000 of the world's population have gone down to the earth again. Place them in a long array, and they will give a moving column of more than thirteen hundred to every mile of the globe's circumference! Only think of it; ponder and look upon these astounding computations! What a spectacle, as they "move on," tramp, tramp—forward upon this stupendous dead march!

Life is short and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though strong and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating,
Funeral marches to the grave.

At a social party one evening, the question was put, "What is religion?" "Religion," replied one of the party, "religion is an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best policy."

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF THE ROSES.

ROSES will well repay a little attention at this season. They have just exhausted themselves by profuse bearing, and if the seed vessels are allowed to ripen on them they become well nigh prostrated for the season; this should not be permitted. To remedy this in a measure, a little care is necessary in first judiciously pruning off a part of the oldest wood, and next in digging about and stimulating the roots to recover their former vigorous tone. Liquid manure is excellent for this purpose, if prepared in this manner, viz., a half bushel of fresh cow manure, and half the quantity of hen manure, if at hand, put into a barrel, which may be filled with water; stir it up, and after 24 hours soaking, pour the liquid freely around the bushes, and fill the barrel again with water for another application a week hence, and the process can be a number of times repeated with the same manure.

We think this fertilizer the best we have tried for all annuals, perennials and summer flowering shrubs. We like also to shower our rose bushes frequently with strong soap suds from the wash.

Most of our best roses now a days are Hybrids or other perpetuals, yet we know of many who have paid large prices to obtain choice varieties, and then by sheer neglect, after spring blossoming, they prevent another rose from appearing to gladden them again during the season.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

MET at their rooms, 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, the 10th instant. Vice-President, J. GROSHON, in the chair; P. B. MEAD, Secretary.

The Finance Committee made a very satisfactory report of their progress in settling up the old affairs of the Society.

The Premium Committee were directed to prepare a schedule of premiums for a private exhibition at their rooms on the third Monday of September next, and report said list to the Society at their next meeting. Several communications were read, but they contained nothing of public interest.

We noticed some very beautiful flowers, which were placed on the table by Messrs. BRIDGMAN and SUTTER, such as seedling Carnations, Picotees, Gladiolus, Stephanitis, Floribuntus, &c.

A Conversational Meeting was ordered for the following Monday evening; subject, the fruits and flowers then on exhibition.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held its regular monthly meeting at the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock.

The exhibitions of Carnations and Picotees were numerous and fine. Mr. GRAEF had a large show of carnations, among which were some that would be "hard to beat." Messrs. HENDERSON, of Jersey City, also gained much credit for their good exhibition of the same flowers, among which were some rare seedlings.

Mr. JAMES WEIR, as usual, exhibited choice flowers, including some handsome seedling Picotees.

But there was on exhibition another flower which, at the present time, is making a great noise in Old England, and the improvement of which in this country we hail with pleasure. We refer to the handsome seedling Double Holyhocks, white, pink, variegated, &c. Most gardens have a corner for a few of the best of these showy flowers. The Society received quite an addition to its membership, and adjourned for two weeks. We understand that the report of the committee on premiums for the fall exhibition will then be presented.

CULTURE OF THE DAHLIA.

I NEED scarcely remind amateurs that in order to be "well up" for exhibition purposes, the Dahlia should be planted in good strong soil, enriched by a liberal admixture of well-rotted dung, and that the plants will be greatly benefited by placing a substantial mulching of the same material round their roots, which will feed on the fertilizing liquid, washed down by every shower of rain with which they may be favored. In order to be successful it is also indispensable that the young plants be strong and healthy, by being hardened and grown on slowly, but without receiving any check, for at least a month before planting, in a cool frame, to which air has been constantly and liberally admitted. The operation of staking should be performed either before planting or immediately after it. Though these conditions are, to some extent, known, and, what is better, acted upon, yet I have obtained such satisfactory results from their application, that wherever the Dahlia is cultivated, I have no hesitation in recommending their adoption. In planting, care should be taken to keep the ball entire, and to sink it but a trifle below its upper surface. I do not think that it is a good plan to form a basin or small trough for holding water, round the roots of the young plants. This should only be resorted to in very dry seasons, and, even then, not until the plants have made considerable progress towards completing their growth, for in a wet season, like last summer, for instance, this method of planting induces a too rapid, and, therefore, unnecessary growth, a condition which materially interferes with the quality of the flowers. From careful observation, I am convinced that in proportion to the ripeness or otherwise of the trunk and laterals, are the chances that each variety will, or will not, maintain its true character. The fact that many of the leading varieties of last year failed to produce blooms of even average merit, ought to warn cultivators against the practice of furnishing their plants too copiously with an artificial supply of that element, from which, during a wet season, their succulent nature is but too susceptible of injury. The result of such treatment invariably is the production of a profusion of rank long-jointed shoots, instead of short-jointed thoroughly matured wood, from which alone any thing approximating to good show flowers can be expected.—*R. M., in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

INTERESTING TO BOTANISTS.

A BEAUTIFUL WILD FLOWER BOUQUET.

In the report of the recent Rhode Island Horticultural Show, published on page 246 of the *American Agriculturist*, we alluded to a bouquet of wild flowers, and requested a list of them. We are happy to receive that list, and publish it for a two-fold reason; first, as a kind of guide-book to our younger readers in the vicinity of Providence, and secondly as an example to those interested in Botany in other

places. We should be glad to see such a specimen in every Horticultural Exhibition in the country.

The following are both the common and the botanical names of the above bouquet, arranged in orders and classes, according to the nomenclature of the "natural system" as given in Gray's Botany. These fifty-five varieties were gathered in Cumberland, R. I., within the distance of one mile, by Miss MARY ELIZABETH KENT, of Lonsdale, R. I.

CLASS I.—DICOTYLEDONOUS, OR EXOGENOUS PLANTS.

Order.	Sub-order.	Tribe.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.
1 Ranunculaceæ,		2 Anemoneæ,	Thalictrum cornuti,	Meadow Rue.
1 do		3 Ranunculeæ,	Ranunculus acris,	Buttercups.
1 do		4 Helleborineæ,	Aquilegia canadensis,	Wild Columbine.
8 Nymphaeaceæ,			Nuphar advena,	Yellow Water Lily.
10 Papaveraceæ,			Chelidonium majus,	Celandine.
22 Malvaceæ,			Malva rotundifolia,	Common Mallow.
23 Tiliaceæ,			Tilia Americana,	Lime, or Basswood.
25 Geraniaceæ,			Geranium maculatum,	Cranesbill.
26 Oxalidaceæ,			Oxalis acetosella,	Wood Sorrel.
33 Celastraceæ,		2 Enonymæ,	Celastrus scandens,	Clim'g Bittersweet.
35 Vitaceæ,			Vitis labrusca,	Common grape.
37 Leguminosæ,		4 Lotææ,	Trifolium pratense,	Red Clover.
37 do		4 Lotææ,	Trifolium repens,	White Clover.
37 do			Lupinus perennis,	Wild Lupine.
38 Rosaceæ,		3 Roseæ,	Rosa rubiginosa,	Sweet-brier.
38 do		do	Rosa blanda,	Early wild rose.
38 do			Rubus villosus,	High Blackberry.
38 do			Rubus canadensis,	Low Blackberry.
38 do			Potentilla canadensis,	Five-finger.
38 do			Potentilla argentea,	Silvery-cinque-foil.
41 Onagraceæ,			Oenothera pumila,	Dwarf eve'-primrose.
50 Araliaceæ,			Aralia nudicaulis,	Sarsaparilla.
51 Cornaceæ,			Cornus paniculata,	Panicked Cornel.
52 Caprifoliaceæ,		1 Lonicereæ,	Diervilla trifida,	Bush Honeysuckle.
52 do		2 Sambuceæ,	Sambucus canadensis,	Common Elder.
53 Rubiaceæ,	2 Cinchoneæ,		Mitchella repens,	Partridge-berry.
56 Compositæ,	1 Tubulifloræ,		Senecio aureus,	Golden Senecio.
56 do	1 do		Achillea millefolium,	Common Yarrow.
56 do	1 do		Leucanthemum vulgare,	White Daisy.
58 Campanulaceæ,			Specularia perfoliata,	Venus' looking-glass.
59 Ericaceæ,	2 Ericineæ,	3 Rhodoreæ,	Azalea nudiflora,	Purple Azalea.
59 do	2 do	3 do	Kalmia latifolia,	Mountain Laurel.
59 do	2 do	3 do	Kalmia augustifolia,	Sheep Laurel.
59 do	3 Pyroleæ,		Pyrola rotundifolia,	False Wintergreen.
59 do	3 do		Chimaphila umbellata,	Prince's Pine.
59 do	3 do		Chimaphila maculata,	Spotted Wintergr'n.
62 Plantaginaceæ,			Plantago major,	Common Plantain.
62 do			Plantago lanceolata,	Ribwort.
64 Primulaceæ,		1 Primuleæ,	Lysimachia quadrifolia,	4-leaved-loosestrife.
69 Scrophulariaceæ,	2 Rhinanthideæ,		Castilleja coccinea,	Meadow Pink.
71 Labiataæ,			Prunella vulgaris,	Heal-all.
77 Solanaceæ,			Solanum dulcamara,	Bittersweet.
86 Polygonaceæ,			Fagopyrum esculentum,	Buckwheat.
86 do			Rumex crispus,	Curled Dock.
86 do			Rumex obtusifolius,	Broad Dock.
86 do			Rumex acetosella,	Sheep Sorrel.

CLASS II.—MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, OR ENDOGENOUS PLANTS.

115 Orchidaceæ,	4 Arethuseæ,	Pogonia ophioglossoides,	Adder's-tongue.
116 Amaryllidaceæ,		Hypoxys erecta,	Star-grass.
118 Iridaceæ,		Iris versicolor,	Blue Flag.
118 do		Sisyrinchium bermudiana,	Blue-eyed-grass.
121 Liliaceæ,	1 Asparageæ,	Smilacina racemosa,	Large Solomon's Seal.
121 do	2 Asphodleeæ,	Allium canadense,	Wild Garlic.
129 Gramineæ,	4 Festucineæ,	Poa pratensis,	Common Meadow-grass.
129 do	6 Avaneæ,	Holcus lanatus,	Velvet Grass.
129 do	6 do	Anthoxanthum odoratum,	Vernal Grass.

A WOMAN has sued for a divorce in Indiana, on the ground that her husband's feet were so cold it distressed her. A case of clear incompatibility of temperament and of sole.

IN A HURRY.—A woman pressed a petition for a divorce in one of the courts in Indiana, recently, and grumbled because she did not receive it at once. The attorney told her it could not possibly be granted before September. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "that won't do, I've promised to marry another feller in July." But the attorney couldn't help her.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.—A Dutchman in describing a span of horses which he had lost, said, "Dey wash very mooch like, 'specially de off one. One looks so much like both, I could not tell totter from which; when I went after de one I always caught de oder, and I whipped de one most deal because de oder kicked at me."

NOT RESPONSIBLE.—That young man to whom the world owes a living, has been turned out of doors—his landlady not being willing to take the indebtedness of the world upon her shoulders.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

NOT TOO LATE TO SOW RUTA BAGA.

MR. NATHANIAL HOLLOCK, of Milton, Ulster county, N. Y., informs us that he has often sowed Ruta Baga or Russia Turnip, as late as the 20th of July, and that if the sowing is followed by rain soon, he gets a much better crop than when sown earlier. Some of his neighbors, who sowed last year the latter part of June and first week in July, had their turnips run too much to top and long necks, while his sowed on the 20th July bottomed well, and made an excellent crop.

The above may answer in this latitude for warm, quick soils, and even later farther south; but in a wet, heavy soil, we should prefer sowing the first week in July in this climate, and of course earlier farther north. At the time we write this article, Friday, 14th July, a heavy rain is falling, which will make it favorable for sowing Ruta Baga as soon as it clears off, and the ground gets sufficiently dry for plowing.

Well-rotted barn-yard manure, muck with a mixture of guano, Peruvian guano alone, and especially bone dust, and super-phosphate of lime, are excellent fertilizers for Ruta Baga.

We hope the farmers will give special attention to this crop—prices are still high—it is one of the last things they can get in this season, and it will doubtless pay well.

Corn for soiling, and cabbages may be still sown with a prospect of fair crops.

ACTION OF LIME.

A LARGE number of interesting experiments have recently been made on this subject, by Professor WAY, of England, the results of which were given in a lecture before the Royal Agricultural Society last month. The lecture, and accompanying discussions, of which we have been able to gather only a brief outline, are promised in full in the next number of the Society's journal. Two of the more important conclusions were,

1st. That *all* soils contain more or less ammonia; and that ordinary clay soils contain as much ammonia per acre as there is in three tons of guano.

2d. That the great advantage of lime to the soil, is the setting this ammonia free for the use of the plant; and that it should be applied at short intervals in small doses, rather than, as usual, at long intervals in large doses.

If the theory of Professor WAY be correct, we can readily see how applying large quantities of lime exhausts and injures land. We

can point to numberless localities where the land contains little clay, and of course retains little ammonia, and large, repeated doses of lime have already exhausted all the *native* supply of ammonia. In our "Farm Notes" of Bound Brook, N. J., we gave the experience of some farmers there, that on their clay lands, lime yet continued to benefit the soil, while one or two heavy doses upon their lighter soils injured them. We think it preferable, usually, to apply only nine to twelve bushels per acre at one time on medium loam soils, increasing the quantity on clays, and lessening it on those of a light, sandy character.

Professor WAY supposes that the ammonia in clays—which he finds abundantly at twenty feet depth—was derived from fish and vegetable matter. Those who heard our lectures in eastern Connecticut, will remember that we advanced these same views a year and a half since, when speaking of the richness of the soils deep down in the earth, and also of the original source of phosphoric acid, and other elements, not contained in the rocks from which the soils were produced.

VILLA ARCHITECTURE.

HOWEVER much architecture during the past few years may have gained among us in variety of outside form, and in the picturesque, we think it has lost upon the whole in the comfort and convenience of internal arrangement. It is far much less laborious for the mistress of the house to superintend the kitchen when placed upon a level with the first story. How absurd to place it in a basement; and it is almost equally absurd to have a third story to a house in the country, where land is so cheap and building materials so plenty. Going up and down stairs is the hardest work that women do; and many stories in a house are only pardonable in a city, where land is excessively dear.

For comfort in hot weather, there is nothing like a wide hall running through the house. This insures a much better and cooler circulation of air than a partial hall. In large old houses, the stairs are frequently placed on one side of the hall instead of in it, which we think decidedly better; the hall can then be made a good dining and sitting-room whenever desired. The stairs should be broad and of easy ascent; the rooms at least 10 to 13 feet between joints.

For outside comfort, a piazza *all around* the house, is very desirable. It makes a pleasant promenade in bad weather, and even adds to the warmth of the house in winter, and to its coolness in summer.

Kitchens on the first story, except in ordinary farm houses, are made by the addition of an L to the rear of the house, or by adding on a wing at the side. Many object to either of these, because they render it impossible to give the mansion a fine architectural appearance. All this can be obviated, by making the house sufficiently large to admit of a small paved or flagged court-yard on one side of the center. This may have a glass dome or roof thrown over it, ornamented with a fountain, and be used for a clothes drying-house in summer, and a conservatory in winter. A conservatory on the outside of a handsome house, can never be made to harmonize with its architecture. There is something absurd in the very idea. Instead of

a beauty, as many think it cannot but be with its rare flowers and plants, it is just as much of an excrescence as an L kitchen.

A porte-cochère attached to the front piazza is a great comfort and convenience, especially in bad weather, and may be so planned as to add to the imposing beauty of the architecture, rather than be stuck on, as it often is, an ugly protuberance.

Half stories with small windows, are a great absurdity in the country, or indeed any where. They spoil the architecture of the building, are inconvenient, and owing to the impossibility of properly ventilating them, are positively unhealthy. Basement stories, for the same reason, are unhealthy to live in. They are frequently the cause of consumption and cutaneous diseases to those who occupy them.

A dry, well-ventilated cellar should be made under the whole house, the windows of which should be at least two feet above the ground. The sides should be stone or brick laid in cement, the bottom flagged with stone or thick tiles. But what is better is to pave with concrete. This makes it rat, and even mouse proof.

The above are general principles which should be adopted in building every house of any pretensions in the country. Other internal arrangements can be made to suit the fancy; and the outside appearance may be such as taste and convenience dictate.

HEAT vs. SWINE.—We learn that on the 5th inst., as a quantity of fat hogs were landed from the cars at Brighton, Mass., about one hundred of them fell dead. They had been huddled too closely together.

DEATH OF THE TROTTER HORSE CASSIUS M. CLAY.—This very popular trotting stallion died of inflammation of the bowels on Thursday night last. He died of the same disease, in the same month, and in the same stable that Black Hawk did on July 5th, 1850, at Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y. At the time of Black Hawk's death these two horses were matched to trot for \$1000.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

FARM SCENERY BETWEEN DUNKIRK AND CHICAGO; CROPS, &c.

CHICAGO, July 4, 1854.

WE took an inland route from Dunkirk on the Lake shore to Cleveland, thence to Toledo, and thence by the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroad, instead of the Lake route, at no inconsiderable expense of comfort, when the thermometer is raging, as it has for two or three days, towards 100° Fahrenheit. We never experienced hotter weather, though a comfortable breeze followed us most of the way, and still attends us here.

The country is generally uninteresting through New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, till we strike the oak openings in the latter State, just east of the prairies. There is an almost unvarying flat clay soil over which the railroads pass; and striking their way through the uncultivated and unembellished portions, there is a monotonous tameness which amounts to downright dullness. We advise no one to take the Lake shore railroads when he

can do any better, which there is abundant opportunity of doing, while the splendid boats are running, which now grace Lake Erie. We intend no disparagement to the roads, which are excellent, no grades or curves comparatively. The cars are comfortable, the conductors polite, and the running time good; but the scenery, soil, crops, and improvements, do great injustice to the country, which we have, in former years passed over in various directions, and always with pleasure.

There are fine specimens of the ancient American forests, which those who are not familiar with, may pass under rapid review and with decided gratification. Especially will the admirer of the "untutored grand," be struck with the majestic specimens which thickly line the road through the *Black Swamp*, just east of Toledo—that once dreaded wagon route to the traveler of the olden time, when fifteen miles per day was a great achievement. We once made less than one and a half miles per hour through it, though an only passenger in a stage coach, which turned over several times in going a few miles. All is now changed, and the grumbling tourist is whirled along at the rate of 30 to 40 full miles per hour. The monarchs of the forest throughout this deep soil, grow with unwonted dimensions. Almost every tree we saw, shoots up high into mid air, furnishing a clean, straight, stalwart stem, unincumbered with a limb for 70 to 90 feet high, as we should judge, and would each furnish "a mast for some tall admiral," if of the right species. We never saw such a forest, and don't believe it is surpassed on either continent for uniformity and weight of clear, majestic, useful timber. When cleared and appropriated to agricultural purposes, no fields will be more productive.

The crops over this route were generally grass, and of excellent quality, which the people were gathering with the scythe, the mowing machines not having yet been introduced here to much extent. Besides this were oats, potatoes, corn, wheat, and some rye and barley. Grass and oats are the leading crops near the Lake, though in the soils adapted to them, all the other products flourish and yield highly remunerating crops. Corn is generally backward, though we saw some very fine fields. The wheat through our route was much injured by the weevil, after having suffered severely by winter killing. There will be a very indifferent—yes, a very light crop, in Northern Ohio and the adjacent territories.

As we get westward, however, after striking the prairies and rich burr-oak openings of Western Michigan and Indiana, all through and in the neighborhood of those wonderfully beautiful vistas, formed by their varied associations, we find the wheat fields loaded with their rich harvest, and past all danger, except the possible one of gathering. A good deal of it is already secured, and most is fully fitted for the reaping machines, which seem here to be generally used. We are gratified to learn, that throughout Illinois and Wisconsin the wheat promises great abundance.

Corn is also very promising throughout the West, and we saw many fields that stood four and five feet high, which the recent showers and the intolerably hot weather will carry up to full six feet before you receive this.

Abundance and increasing wealth seem to be

the order of the day in this western world. The fertility of the soil, the facilities for its reclamation and culture, the use of improved labor-saving machines for planting, cultivating, harvesting, and preparing for market, with the high prices, all agricultural products have generally commanded for the last few years, has given every intelligent, industrious farmer, not only full barns and granaries, but full pockets also. May similar success await all honest intelligent toil of the American farmer.

The city of Chicago is a pretty fair index of the prosperity of its adjoining and tributary country. In 1832 it did not contain half a dozen families. The census has been just completed and gives it nearly 66,000! Over half of these are foreigners—a good example of most of our new and thriving western towns.

RECIPES.

ONE of the best housekeepers in Morristown, N. J., sends us the following:

MOUNT SAVAGE BREAD.—Take one large tablespoon of yeast, put it to soak in a half pint of warm water at four o'clock P. M., the day before you bake. When soft, mix it with wheat flour to the consistence of a thick batter. Let it stand until light. Take half a dozen medium sized potatoes, boil and rub them through a colander. Take one quart of warm water and mix your sponge, adding the potatoes and some salt, making a thick batter. Let it stand over night.

In the morning add one egg well beaten, one and a half large tablespoons of pulverized white sugar, and a piece of butter the size of a black walnut. Knead it well and let it rise. When light, mold it and let it rise again; repeat the same two or three times, the oftener the better. Bake in sheet-iron pans, 10 by 14 inches, and 3 inches deep, making six loaves in each pan. When you take it from the oven, rub the top of the loaves with butter in a cloth.

MOUNT SAVAGE YEAST.—Take a double handful of hops, boil in two quarts of water. Strain it upon some wheat flour sufficient to make a thick batter so that it will rise.

When light, knead in corn meal enough to make it stiff as dough; let it rise, then mould it twice. Then break it up fine and let it dry, rubbing it daily as it grows dry, till it is nearly as fine as corn meal. Keep it in a dry place, and where it will not freeze. Do not put in any salt.

Written for the American Agriculturist.

THE HOUSEHOLD WRECK.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

AND so the pretty farm is sold, and the house which has been tenanted by those of the same family name for nearly a century, has passed into other hands. Strangers are seen going in and out, and the garden and terraced walks echo the footsteps of those to whom it is not dear as the birthplace of their fathers, and fathers' fathers for many generations. The pretty farm is sold! It echos sadly on my ears, and falls heavily on my heart. And what has caused the ruin of a household?—deprived the sons of an inheritance, and the daughters of a home? Ah! it is a sad story, and yet the story of many

thousands in our land! It has all been mortgaged by inches, to buy rum!

He who owned it, inherited it unincumbered. There was a rich meadow of many broad acres, whose banks were washed by the river which wound lazily round, beneath the shadow of tall elms and spreading oaks; and the soil yielded abundantly with only the ordinary labor of the husbandman. Over on the hillside were the densely-wooded timber lots, from which the winter fires might have been supplied for centuries, and still left the forest in all its grandeur. At its feet stretched the sunny pasture, where the cowslips and clover grew in rich profusion, and the sheep and lazy herds grazed all the summer months, and slaked their thirst in the pebbly brook which meandered along its borders.

The house was an *antique*, and stood upon the brow of a gently-sloping hill. It was built in the olden time, when convenience was little studied by designers and builders, but the site upon which its foundations rested overlooked all the surrounding country. From the windows the owner could look far away over the fields he cultivated, see the river winding among the rich intervals, and the brook gleaming through the tasseled shrubbery that hung over its silvery surface—the road, with its many curves and windings, along which the harvest-men jogged merrily with their loaded carts of new mown hay or golden sheafs—the blue hills in the distance and the green hills near by, making a landscape such as a New-England valley alone can present, and a New-England farmer may behold with an honest pride.

The garden lay smilingly out in the sunshine; and a professed horticulturist could not have planned it more tastefully, or manifested more pleasure in trellising the delicate tendrils of the grape vine that climbed over the latticed bower, or pruning the stems of the gay and parti-colored flowers that decked the borders of the beds, and made a pleasant contrast with the bright green of the tufted mounds. How many times have I passed it, long after the shades of evening had gathered around the valley, and seen the youthful owner smoothing the terrace, or adding some beauty to the hillside, though all the day he had toiled in the field, and would have only a little time to rest ere he must again go forth to labor.

He married young, a farmer's daughter of a neighboring town, and never had a young farmer a better prospect in the beginning of life than he. He was industrious and frugal, but his wife did not prove either efficient or economical. "Oh, how much depends on a wife," is repeated till it is trite, but it is not half realized. She was not so refined in her taste, not so high minded or intelligent as her husband. All her influence went to drag him down. He would have preferred companionship with the cultivated, and might have been led by a gentle voice and a loving heart to give up all that was degrading. One who understood her mission, and was willing to study in all things to be a help-meet to her husband—who was also capable of improvement herself, might have won him to self-denial and a higher life. But she cared for no society but the low and gossiping. She surrounded him with those who were fond of wine and strong drink. She enjoyed the coarse jests and vulgar ribaldry of his boon companions, and never on any occasion spoke a

word to dissuade him from his downward course.

The Sabbath was a day of feasting, and their house the resort of idlers, who had no respect for things sacred. In a few years they were almost as much isolated from all refined and cultivated society as if they had lived in the desert. Children grew up with soured and embittered feelings towards all around them. They were taught to look upon those who cultivated their minds, and adopted a style of living in accordance with good taste and refinement, as proud and aristocratic, and encouraged to avoid instead of imitating them. The store and tavern, where vulgar herds convened, were their places of diversion.

In the meantime, the poison was at work, and he who dealt it out, and allured the unwary to destruction, was growing rich upon the spoils. Day by day he poured out the liquid fire, which he knew was burning into the very heart's core, destroying mind, and soul, and body, withering every energy, taking bread from the mouths of children, and desolating a hearth-stone around which children and children's children had so long gathered, and exulted in his inhuman traffic. Houses and lands were added to his possessions—he grew rich and was crowned with honors, such as the vulgar are so ready to lavish on those who hoard money—no matter if it is coined from the very life-blood of the widow and the orphan, and stamped with the tears of those who are perishing with hunger and nakedness. Oh, why do not the stones cry out against such injustice, or the earth open and swallow up those who thus pollute its surface?

But though the destroyer was silently and surely at work, there were no evidences of his ruthless hand upon the premises. The land was faithfully tilled, and the crops faithfully harvested, and though he who toiled diligently from morning till night often reeled to his work, the little garden exhibited no signs of neglect; the flower beds were as neatly bordered, and the honeysuckles and morning-glories were trained and pruned as tenderly as if the mind had not been shattered, and the body wasted of its strength. The tall shade trees interlaced their gigantic stems, and formed a lofty bower about the dwelling, but never were they left to look scraggly and old. All without was neat, and trim, and tasteful, but alas, all within was without beauty, or taste, or method. The fireside was never bright and cheerful. There were no evidences of the skilful hand of woman on the walls, or the mantle-shelf, or the work-table. Every thing had a sombre and repulsive look, and the atmosphere a chilly and unwholesome dampness. You could not enter the house without feeling that the refining and ennobling influence of a pure-minded woman had never shed its radiance there.

Now and then, conscience, or rather the fear of an untimely death, awoke the slumbering energies of the self-destroyer, and he would resolve to "touch not, taste not, handle not," and for a little while would keep his resolution; and then would come the tempter with his soft speech and flattering tongue, and resolution, and thought, and energy would be drowned in the bewildering draught, and another step would be taken down into the deep pit of destruction.

The grave-yard was often passed as he went

to his daily labor, and one evening as he was staggering by, his companion pointed him to a fresh mound, beneath which had recently been laid one who had been their companion through all the days of boyhood, and youth, and ripening manhood, and whom they had dearly loved. In the vigor and prime of life he had gone down to a drunkard's grave! "Yes," said his companion, "and ere another winter's snows shall have melted from the green sward, you will have followed him, unless you retrace your downward steps. He might have lived a hale old man, of threescore years and ten, gathered like a shock of corn fully ripe, had he lived a temperate and sober life. But he was cut down in the midst of his days, and his death was not the less suicide because it was produced in years instead of an hour."

He who listened had already experienced the horrors of delirium tremens, and this terrible disease had terminated the life of the friend upon whose grave they were now gazing, and there he made a new resolution that he would cast off the fetters that bound him—the chains that were dragging him to perdition—and lead a new life. For a year the maddening cup did not touch his lips. But there was no kind voice to cheer him on, or commend his noble efforts. His fireside was no brighter, and the face of his wife no less gloomy. His former companions deserted him, and there were no new ones of a better class to take their place. He was prostrated without his usual excitement, and could not perform his ordinary amount of labor. So he returned to his idols, and never again attempted to cast them away.

He loved his children, and was proud, as fathers often are, of his daughters, who were pretty, and more than ordinarily interesting. But he had not the means of educating them, though they were fully impressed by their ignorant mother with the vulgar idea that their birth and lineage made them ladies. They endeavored in many little ways to brighten their home and make it more cheerful; but the vices of their parents, which were like a weight upon their spirits, drove them very early in life, to efforts for self-support, and they went forth among strangers to toil as common servants to earn the bread which their father sold for rum. His sons were without education and without ambition, and grew up coarse and grovelling in their tastes; and having no healthy incitement to labor at home, and no pleasure in the family circle, they too, early went forth into a world of temptation to be corrupted and destroyed.

So, day by day, and inch by inch, the meadow, and the pasture, and the hill-side, were bargained away, and still almost unconsciously; for no mention was made of accounts, and the long column of debit and credit was not exhibited, and no warning words were spoken, till the vultures were ready to swoop upon their prey.

The farm, the homestead, and all his possessions had been bartered, and he had in return a shattered constitution, and an utterly debased and ruined mind. The cup of ruin had been drained to the dregs; and he who, only a little while ago, was the owner of a proud domain, and might have lived to a green old age, comfortable and independent, and left a pretty inheritance to his children, went forth a beggar, and is fast degenerating into a hopeless vagabond. He is only yet in middle life, and without

home, or friends, or comfort!—the victim of a depraved appetite—and soon for him also will open the drunkard's grave.

The pretty farm is sold—strangers are strolling leisurely in the shadows of those tall old trees, with no reverence for the hand that planted them, and only contempt for him who, for worse than a mess of pottage, has sold his birthright. They may be happy within those grey old walls, on which he who built them, fondly hoped no name but his would ever be inscribed, and within which none but those in whose veins should flow his blood, should ever dwell; but no more justly did they come by their ill-gotten gains than the midnight thief and unprincipled marauder.

They have no more reverence either for the God who avenges, and no fear of retribution; yet it may come!—for there is a woe pronounced against those who lay snares for their neighbors' feet, and who put the cup to their neighbors' lips, and who lay wait to destroy. But may mercy be dealt out to them instead of judgment, for a terrible doom would be theirs who had done, not only one, but all these things.

But the little household is wrecked, and their inheritance passed away forever. Oh, it is sad to see a home blighted, and the fire upon an ancient hearth-stone go out in darkness and woe. But how many, oh, how many, have been thus desolated in our fair land by this insidious foe. How stealthy are his footsteps as he creeps over the threshold, where he comes to spread the blight and the mildew—to give poverty for riches, and for bright hopes and light hearts, crushed and broken spirits, wretchedness and woe.

It is the monster evil, and comes in a thousand forms to charm its victims to the very verge of the pit. But though I have often seen it enter the cot of the humble—make the poor poorer, and the desolate utterly forsaken, it never before seemed so terrible as when I saw the proud family of the old homestead go forth, bowed and stricken, with not a lingering look upon the meadows, the woodlands, the garden, or the hill-side, to take shelter in the hut of poverty, and live henceforth upon the pittance which the day laborer, paralyzed and broken, might be able to command. I turned away in bitter anguish from the sight, and may it be a lesson which shall encourage the humble, and prove a timely warning to the proud, for whose eateth the bread of honest industry shall in due time reap abundant reward, and whose wasteth his substance in riotous living shall be brought low.

EXCUSE BAD SPELLING.—"Massa," said the black steward of a Marble head captain, as they fell in with a homeward bound vessel, "I wish you'd write a few lines for me to send to the old woman, cos I can't write."

"Certainly," said the good-natured skipper, taking his writing materials; "now, what shall I say?"

Pompey told the story which he wished his wife to know, which his amensensis faithfully recorded.

"Is that all, Pomp?" asked the captain, preparing to seal the letter.

"Yes, massa," replied he showing his ivory, "thank you; but fore you close him, jist say, please 'scuse bad spellin and writen, will ye?"

The captain appended the postscript as desired.

Scrap-Book.

THOUGHTS AT A CANNON'S MOUTH.

UNDER one of the galleries at the Crystal Palace is a collection of ancient armor—cold, sharp, and shining—that purports to have come from the well-known Tower of London. It is well worth a half-hour of study, and of moralizing. It takes us back to the slashing days of "chivalry," and the Crusades. What sinewy fellows they must have been in those olden times, to have stood under such a load of metal! What prodigious blows might have been given by those ferocious battle-axes! What an ugly character to meet must have been one of the stalwart knights, equipped from top to toe in all that flashing steel! Perhaps some of that very armor figured at Agincourt. Perhaps one of those swords may have been wielded on Bosworth-field against the bloody Richard. Perhaps Queen Elizabeth may have "reviewed" some sturdy yeoman when encased in those uncomfortable *suits of iron* two centuries and a half ago! Well these formidable weapons of death are all very harmless now, as they hang in yonder *Palace of Peace*; the very spears that once dealt havoc on the battle-field are now the wonder and perhaps the laughing-stock of some "cute" Yankee who pities the stupidity that could not contrive Colt's revolvers, or Paixhan guns, instead of such clumsy killing apparatus as those.

Close by these ancient weapons of war, stand a few modern cannons, with their horrid mouths wide open. They, too, are harmless enough up there, ranged along-side of washing machines, and grain-reapers, and salamander-safes. A little child might run its hand into the very muzzle of the ten pounders. They are quiet as Quakers.

But as we were looking at these engines of destruction, a few days since, our minds wandered off to the scenes of carnage for which they were constructed. We fancied ourselves on a battle-ground. Artillery was roaring; musketry was hailing bullets in deadly showers. A mighty host was engaged in ferocious conflict. Men were fighting around us as if they had been enemies from the cradle. A whole army of men were driving their bayonets through other *men whom they never saw before*, and whom, but for the order of a king or a general, they might have met in peaceful friendship! With shout and shriek, and dying-wail, the bloody work goes forward, until the side that is weakest (though perhaps *morally* the strongest in being *right*) is overwhelmed, and the victorious host rushes forward, trampling the wounded and the dying into the earth!

And this is war! This is what people coolly talk about, as if it were a holiday past-time! This is what men array themselves in gold and plumage for, and go out to with drums beating and colors flying! This is what men rejoice over in cathedrals, and offer up thanksgiving to Him whom they called the "God of Battles!" Spirit of the benevolent Jesus! is this the religion Thou didst come to teach?

As for myself, whenever I read a high-sounding bulletin of victory, I never can fix my mind upon it. It wanders away to that hospital where the wounded victims are breathing out their lives in agony. It wanders to the cottage fireside, where sits the lone widow, mourning, like Rachel, and "will not be comforted;" where the lisping child asks when his father will come back, and is told—what his young heart is slow to understand—that some strange man met his father on the battle-field, and smote him to the earth!

My mind wanders up to that gathering, so sudden, so awful, before the throne of God, and I ask myself, *When, when* will this stupendous system of havoc and of blood be swept from the face of indignant earth? Even, now, while the armies of Europe are mustering for

conflict, shall not all Christians unite their prayers to God that national wrongs may be righted, and that the interests of justice and freedom be secured without the terrific necessity of *war*? Let the old armor rust! Let us try the new armor of truth, and justice, and love.—T. L. C., in *Christian Intelligencer*.

TO RESUSCITATE DROWNED BODIES.

To resuscitate drowning persons, it is first necessary to recover the body from the water before it is actually dead. Being in possession of the body, the following question presents itself: Has the drowning person been submerged while emitting the breath, or with the lungs distended by air? If the lungs be full of air at the time of submergence, the chance of success is ninety per cent. in its favor. If at the time of submergence the lungs be empty of air, (the lungs are never entirely empty,) they must *collapse*, and death is produced instantaneously. It is a well-ascertained fact, that *no water* ever enters the lungs of drowning persons. If there be water in the air cells of the lungs or windpipe, the individual may be said,—to use a play on the word,—to be emphatically *drown-dead*, (drowned). No water can, by any possibility, enter the lungs of drowning persons. Directly the water reaches the rim of the windpipe, the lid covering its chamber, externally as Adam's apple, causes a spasmodic action of the parts, which is an effort of nature to protect their internal integrity. In drowning, this spasmodic contraction imperviously closes the lid (the *epiglottis*) flat upon the ridge of the trachea—windpipe, so that nothing can pass into the vital breathing channel. The rolling of persons on barrels or suspending them by the heels for the purpose of "letting the water run out," as is sometimes done, is a cruel and most absurd proceeding. Dissections of drowned persons exhibit the right side of the heart and its veins distended with venous—or in other words, irrespirable asphyxiating blood—whilst the left side of the heart and pulmonary blood vessels, are nearly or entirely empty of arterial, or vital, or ventilated blood. It is upon this condition—the distention of the right side of the heart and its blood-vessels—that Dr. Mott makes the distinction when (in his communications on treating "drowned" persons) *not* to use external frictions, and *therewith*, when to excite the circulation by this process. I am of opinion that Dr. Mott has inadvertently allowed himself to fall into the error of the supposed danger of forcing (by prematurely exciting the circulation) more blood on these distended parts. It must be borne in mind that this unnatural and fatal excess of blood and the consequent distention of the right side of the heart and blood vessels, and the empty state of the left side and pulmonary vessels, are only found in this state several hours after death. Such a state of these vitals actually drowned as it were in their own blood, alone would produce instant death without the continuance of the presence of the adjunct *water*, the suffocating properties of which superinduce the fatal condition of these most salient points of the vital citadel. Regarding the application of friction, prohibited in the first instance, by Dr. Mott, I am of opinion that it is of the most vital consequence, because the mere act of friction not only conveys a certain quantity of animal heat into the body, but it is also electrical, conveying with it animal electricity. As far as my experience extends, the friction should be performed slowly with direct passes, from the inside of the arm pits down to the wrists and palms of the hands. The fingers and toes should be stimulated with warm hands. The same direct passes should be made from the inside of the thighs down to the inner ankles. On the *outside* of the limbs, brisk friction may be added. The body should be thoroughly dry when friction is applied, which should be performed under warm blankets, or any thing else available within reach. The body recovered from the water should

not be left wet, but instantly made dry—because water evaporates—evaporation cools the flesh, and *cold* will destroy the little vital warmth remaining. Therefore the body should be stripped of the wet clothing, and, if possible, immediately enveloped in dry, warm cloths—woolen if practicable. The body should not be placed on the "dull cold earth," because the earth is a powerful and quick conductor of heat and cold, and if it do not conduct *all* the heat from the body it will by this same action, what is vulgarly termed "strike the cold" into the spinal marrow, *i.e.*, destroy its vital reaction upon the nerves; which negligence, alone, may complete what submergence may have left undone. If the body must be placed on the earth, if practicable, lay it on dry clothing, boards, or dry wood. The body properly placed in a room, with attendants ready to manipulate, it should be placed on an elastic mattress, or a canvas cot; the shoulders a little raised and resting on something *soft*. At first the head should be on a line with the body, the chin a little elevated from the line so as to stretch the windpipe. Warm plates, or warm bricks, should be placed (protected) between the shoulder blades on the spine, also to the soles of the feet—the friction proceeded with as I have already stated. In place of "pressing the chest suddenly and forcibly downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure," the *reverse is necessary* to secure a quick success. Because, if the lungs be partially or entirely collapsed, they will rest or lie against the back, or as it were, the floor of the pulmonary chamber, therefore pressing down the chest will have no other action on the inelastic lungs, than flattening out or extending laterally the walls (ribs) of the chest. Now let two strong persons, one on either side of the body, close his hand firmly, and press it with force against and within the lower margins of the ribs at either side, and both simultaneously press firmly inward and upward, and then, suddenly ceasing the pressure, resume their position; the lungs will be roused, and what air is in them forced into the windpipe, and this air will force up the mucous froth clogging the air cells or bronchial tubes. The sudden resumption of the parts to their physical natural positions, of course, superinduce the action of the laws governing pneumatics upon the cellular elastic tissue of the lungs, provided obstruction or death have not already destroyed their influence and power. The pressure recommended upon Adam's apple in the throat, whilst a bellows is used to inflate the lungs, I also object to. The pressure will not overcome the spasmodic contraction of the parts. I have tried this experiment in my early attempts and I succeeded, only, in filling the stomach with air, whilst I am not aware that any air entered the air cells or even the bronchial tubes of the lungs. The stomach being filled with air, materially obstructs the attempts to relieve and arrest the action of the lungs themselves. I also object to pressure upon the projecting part of the wind-pipe (Adam's apple) by any other than thorough anatomists. Because awkward persons, and even ignorant practitioners, would press upon the carotid arteries and jugular veins, which would be equally fatal to resuscitation as the continuation of the spasm upon the windpipe. The respiration, not being produced by the first attempts, the second position of the head is to raise it according to the formation of the neck, from 2 to 3 inches; the chin now, is to be slightly depressed upon the chest. This position of the jaw bone will press the tongue and windpipe back against the esophagus gullet, and close its passage, whilst it will shorten the trachea, or otherwise relieve the tension on the windpipe, and by the peculiar pressure of the parts, it will afford the only chance now remaining of relieving the epiglottis (lid of the windpipe) from its spasmodic closing on the windpipe. This position of the jaw bone and soft parts will afford greater facilities for the purpose of injecting air into the windpipe, and thence into the lungs. This in-

jection of air into the lungs, never losing sight of the lateral pressure, with the "fists" under the ribs, and gentle friction as I have recommended, may be effected with a common injecting syringe, a bellows, or by some benevolent person's mouth inflating the windpipe per mouth or nostrils of the patient. Great care must be observed to keep the mouth, throat, and nostrils free from accumulating mucous froth. After the manipulations shall have been successful, when respiration is established, the most skilful care is necessary; first to enjoin perfect quietude, not to move the body, not even a limb, lest the flickering flame is put out. The mouth clean, with a feather frequently penciled down the tongue; Jamaica rum, with milk, if procurable; if not, the poisons sold as brandy, gin, &c., must lend their doubtful assistance in the place of a genuine cordial. Regarding the treatment after consciousness has been restored. I have no space here to dwell upon.—A. C. Castle, M. D., in *Journal of Commerce*.

UNPRECEDENTED HOT WEATHER.

THE HEAT.—Monday, July 3, the temperature north rose to 96 degrees; it reached 90 degrees at 9 o'clock in the morning. Tuesday, 4, the heat has been continuous. At 4 A. M., 70 north and 74 south; at 8, rose to 90 degrees north; at 9, to 95; and at 11, reached 97 degrees, and was equilibrated at 94 to 96 for eight consecutive hours, and has been above 90 degrees for ten consecutive hours. In the sun's rays east at 11 A. M., 110 degrees, and west at 3 P. M., 122 degrees. The wires were sufficiently hot to blister the tongue. Between the seventh and the eleventh of this month the earth is periodically disturbed, and again from seventh to eleventh of August.

July 4, 1854.

THE HEAT CONTINUED.—This morning at 4 o'clock the temperature north was 73 degrees, south 77 degrees; 8 o'clock, 92 degrees; 9, 96 degrees, and at 2 P. M. reached 100 degrees north. In the sun, east and west, 122 degrees, and water in the sun was at 102 degrees at 11 A. M.

The highest temperature that I have recorded in the month of July for eight consecutive years was 96 degrees, and occurred on the 18th of July, 1849. In the month of July in eight consecutive years there have been but eighteen days during which the temperature rose to or above 90 degrees.

The present heat exceeds any that I have on record of hourly observations, and I have not gone back to note records made less frequent.

E. MERIAM, in *Journal of Commerce*.

Wednesday, 4 P. M., July 5, 1854.

FLOWERS AND PERFUMERY.—Some idea of the importance of perfumery as an article of commerce may be formed, when it is stated that one of the large perfumers of Grasse, in France, employs annually 10,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, 60,000 lbs. of cassia flowers, 54,000 lbs. of violet flowers, 20,000 lbs. of tuberose, 16,000 lbs. of lilac flowers, besides rosemary, mint, lavender, thyme, lemon, orange, and other odorous plants, in like proportion. Flowers yield perfumes in all climates, but those growing in the warmer latitudes are, it seems, the most prolific in their odor, while those from the colder are sweeter. Though many of the finest perfumes come from the East Indies, Ceylon, Mexico and Peru, the south of Europe is the only real garden of utility to the perfumer. Grasse and Nice are the principal seats of the art. From their geographical position, the grower, within comparatively short distances, has at command that change of climate most applicable to bring to perfection the plants required for his trade. On the seacoast his cassia grows without fear of frost, one night of which would destroy all the plants for a season; while nearer the Alps, his violets are found sweeter than if grown in the warmer situations where the orange tree and mignonette bloom to perfection. England, however, can claim the superiority in the growth of lavender

and peppermint; the essential oils extracted from these plants grown at Mitcham, in Surrey, realise eight times the price in the market of those produced in France or elsewhere, and are fully worth the difference for delicacy of odor.

For the American Agriculturist.

CROPS IN CONNECTICUT—FAIRFIELD COUNTY FAIR.

NORWALK, July 10, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your paper of July 5, I saw a notice saying that in a few weeks you should commence publishing a list of the times of holding the various State and County Fairs. I presume you intended it for other States than your own. I will therefore take the liberty of sending you an advertisement of the Fair to be holden in the town of Stamford, Fairfield County. In that you will see a list of the officers, (our President, I presume, you well know,) and also a list of all the premiums offered. We intend to have something pretty nice. The Society have purchased a tent under which to exhibit their articles. We should be much pleased to see some of you up there at that time.

I often see in your paper a short account of the appearance of the crops in different parts of the country, but none from this section. I will give a brief account of their appearance here. Wheat harvest has just begun, and promises to be a fair yield. Insects have troubled it some, but not seriously. Hay is very good, particularly on new seeded ground. It yields from two to three tons per acre. Corn looks very finely, and also potatoes; though every thing is now suffering for the want of rain. Oats will be but a slight crop, on account of the backward spring.

JOSIAH KELLOGG.

Correspondence of the American Agriculturist.

THE CROPS, &c.

GENEVA, July 12, 1854.

I THINK Western New-York has the worst crop of wheat that has been known in thirty-three years, with the exception of 1828 and 1836. Our hay crop, especially on old meadows, was never worse. Corn looks well. Early sown oats and barley on rich land are very poor. We have a severe drouth.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 10, 1854.

Summer crops in this section are coming on finely, and to all appearance will be equal, if not superior, to former yields, unless something should happen to them that is not now looked for. The spring was quite unpropitious for getting in crops, being cold and wet, so that in many places ground could not be prepared for seed until the first of June, but since then, the season has been extremely favorable. Wheat is light strawed, and the weevil is making sad havoc in it; so much so, that I think much of it will be lost. Otherwise it would be a fair crop. I never saw better ears, being long and well filled, which will partly make up what is destroyed by the weevil. Fruit will be abundant, except apples, which will be quite deficient compared with former yields.

After taking the various crops into consideration, I think the present season bids fair to be quite a productive one.

B.

SHAWANGUNK, Ulster County, N. Y., July 12, 1854.

As regards the season and the crops, thus far, I may say the spring was exceedingly backward and wet. Farming operations were accordingly greatly retarded. But the progress of vegetation, subsequently, was so rapid that by the first of June, the crops, generally, were in a good state of forwardness, except corn, which is still behind time, and many fields wear an unpromising aspect. In this vicinity winter grain suffered considerably by being winter-killed, especially that which was sown late. Fields, however, which had not been injured came forward very well, and have turned out fair crops. But

I much doubt whether there will be an average crop in this vicinity. Possibly, however, the deficiency may be only local. My opportunity for observation has not been extensive. Hay crops are good. Fruit is light. Recent drought has already seriously affected the pasturage; and if it continues, will seriously diminish the summer crops generally.

M.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	Sept. 12-15
Kentucky,	Lexington,	" 12-16
Lower Canada,	Quebec,	" 12-16
Vermont,	Brattleborough,	" 18-15
Ohio,	Newark,	" 16-22
Michigan,	Detroit,	" 26-29
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	" 27-29
Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,	"	" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

NEW-YORK COUNTY FAIRS.

Oneida,	Rome,	Sept. 19-21
Rensselaer,	Lansingburgh,	" 19-21
Delaware,	Delhi,	" 20-21
Franklin,	Malone,	" 20-21
Jefferson,	Watertown,	" 21-22
Washington,	No. White Creek,	" 21-22
Dutchess,	Washington Hollow,	" 24-27
Albany,	"	" 26-28
Putnam,	Carmel,	" 26-27
Columbia,	Chatham-Four-Corners,	" 29-30

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Guernsey,	Cambridge,	Sept. 6-8
Medina,	Medina,	" 13-14
Ashtabula,	Jefferson,	" 26-28
Lucas,	Toledo,	" 26-27
Hardin,	Kenton,	" 27-28
Lorain,	Elyria,	" 27-28
Richland,	Mansfield,	" 27-28
Mahoning,	Canfield,	" 28-29
Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Gallia,	Gallipolis,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	"	" 12-13
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Hillsborough, N. H.,	Nassau,	Sept. 26-27
York, Pa.,	"	" 20-22
Fairfield, Ct.,	"	"
Monmouth, N. J.,	Freehold,	" 21

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the

first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest *want of care* on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour and grain of all kinds remain nearly as per our last. It is the same with Cotton and other Southern products. We scarcely recollect a week when so few changes have been made in prices. This is owing partly to the dull season—but more to the pause in monied transactions, consequent on the gross frauds and rascalities in stock and other transactions which have come to light within the two past weeks.

The Money market still continues tight. Stocks are lower and dull of sale.

The Weather has been very fine the past week for growing crops—warm with copious rain. Notwithstanding so many partial injuries to Wheat in different parts of the country from the fly, joint-worm, weevil, mildew, rust, &c., still after summing up all the accounts *pro* and *con*, from different parts of the country, we think there is a full average crop. The harvesting is now nearly over. We may say the same of Rye. As for Barley and Oats, inasmuch as there was a greater breadth of land sown this season than last, the crops will be considerably larger. Corn is very promising, and will be a prodigious crop. Early Potatoes are coming in well, and with other roots promise an abundant crop. We beg attention to our remarks on another page, showing that it is not too late to sow Ruta Baga or Russia Turnips.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, July 15, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average *wholesale* prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the *quality* of the articles.

The continued rain for 30 hours past, has prevented a full supply from coming in, and in most articles the prices are considerably higher than they will be by the middle of next week. New potatoes are coming in quite plentifully from Long Island, and a few from New-Jersey. Norfolk potatoes, which have chiefly supplied the market for several weeks past, have now nearly ceased coming. We found but one dealer who had any old potatoes, and he had only a few barrels; they were, however, in a good state of preservation. Of berries and small fruits, there is to-day a scanty supply, which will probably not be the case four days hence. Green corn is coming from Philadelphia in large quantities. There are also large quantities of small (some very small) pears—called sugar pears—from Long Island.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, (new,) \$3@4 1/2 bbl.; old, \$2 75@3 1/4; Beets, \$3 50@4 25, 1/2 hundred bunches; Carrots, \$3@4 1/2; Turnips, \$1 50@2 1/2 hundred; Onions from Wethersfield, Ct., (a large supply,) \$3 50@4 50 1/2 hundred bunches; Tomatoes, \$1 50@2 1/2 large basket; Green Corn, 62c. @ 75c. 1/2 hundred ears; Green Peas, (scarce,) 62c. @ 1 1/2 bushel; String Beans, 1/2 bushel, 50c. @ 55c.; Cucumbers, 33c. @ 50c. 1/2 hundred; Cabbage, 5c. @ 8c.; Squashes, white and striped, 50c. 1/2 basket; Lettuce, 15c. @ 25c. 1/2 doz.

FRUITS.—Sugar Pears, \$2 50@3 50 1/2 bbl.; Blackberries, \$2 75@3 50 1/2 bushel; Huckleberries, \$2 25@3; Gooseberries, \$3 25@4; Currants and Cherries, 5c. @ 8c. 1/2 lb.

Eggs, Butter, and Cheese, about the same as last week. Western Eggs, 6c. @ 13 1/2 doz.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, July 17, 1854.

ANOTHER pleasant day. The smaller number of cattle than usual, and a fear of there not being a full supply, called the buyers into market early, and many sales took place quite early in the morning. We saw few very good cattle, and not many very poor. The average weight is somewhat less than usual. The animals do not show as well as at other seasons when they have been less jaded by hot traveling, flies, &c. We have never seen the cattle so badly marked by bruising, and especially hooking. The butchers say that many of them are so run down by scouring that there is little inside fat; and, as must be expected, they do not show as much external fat as earlier or later. There are many cattle (including several numbered among those "received during the week") which are out in pastures waiting for a rise in prices. This is probably good policy on the part of drovers, as the cost of keeping will be

less than the gain in price by throwing them into market at a favorable moment. We hear considerable complaint of the Northern Railroad route; one man stated that he had brought 1200 cattle over that route this summer, but should never bring another one that way till they adopted their former standard of prices, and gave a free pass to those in charge of the cattle. We see that only 159 are reported as coming that way, while 1244 came by the Erie Railroad. A large number of the cattle are reported from Ohio, but we should judge from conversation with the drovers that the greater portion of them were originally from farther west. The cost of bringing cattle from Chicago is about \$14 per head; those from Indiana cost from \$12 to \$13 per head. There is to be added to this, the expenses for yarding commissions here, and the risk on the way, before the nett value at the West can be estimated.

The supply of sheep and lambs is quite large. There were some in very good condition, while several droves appeared to have just come unfinished from the "factory" with a good frame and covering, but no "filling up."

The great mass of beef cattle sold for 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 c. Several however, sold for 8 @ 8 1/2 c., and a few extra animals at 10c. It should be remarked, however, that there is considerable difference of opinion in regard to prices, as the weight is always obtained by estimate, the sellers putting the weight high, and the price per lb. low, while the buyers put the weight low and the price high. In fixing the price per lb., we form our own estimate of the weight after learning the gross price. It is usually safe to put this at about a mean between that of buyers and sellers.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Beeves,	8@10 1/2 cts. per pound.
Cows and calves,	\$30@360
Veals, live weight,	4@6c. per pound.
" gross, \$1 25@3 per head.	
Sheep,	\$3 @ \$7 per head.
Lambs,	\$3@6
Swine, corn fed	4 1/2 @ 4 1/4 cts. per pound.
" still fed,	4@4 1/2 c.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN reports beeves 7@9c., and dull; cows and calves, \$30@360; sheep, \$2 50@3 50; lambs, \$2 50@3 50; veal calves, 4, 5@6 1/2 c.

Mr. BROWNING reports beeves 7 1/2 @ 9 1/2 c.; cows and calves, \$28@35@45; sheep, \$2@3 50@7; lambs, \$1 50@3 50; veals, 5 1/2 c. live weight

Mr. O'BRIEN reports beeves 8@9 1/2 c.; cows and calves \$30@45; veal calves, 4, 5, @6c. live weight.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

Beeves,	2,347	2,347
Cows,	23	
Sheep and Lambs,	742	
Swine,	303	
Veal Calves,	379	

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 159; Hudson River Boats, 494; Erie R. R., 1244 Beeves; Harlem Railroad, 8 Beeves, 23 Cows and Calves, 742 Sheep; 379 Veal Calves.

New-York State furnished 73 beeves; Ohio, by cars, 1317, on foot, 203; Kentucky, 383; Indiana, none reported; Illinois, 365.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

	CHAMBERLIN'S. Robinson st.	BROWNING'S. Sixth st.	O'BRIEN'S. Sixth st.
Beeves,	269	241	60
Cows & calves, 148		65	60
Veals,	204	44	40
Sheep,	2,947		
Lambs,	2,363	5,434	

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs. \$ 75 @ 5 81 1/2
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5 50 @ —

Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	1/2 lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	40 @ — 45

Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	1/2 chaldron, — @ 9 50
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	7 75 @ 50
Pictou.....	8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	1/2 2,000 lb. 6 @ — 6 50

Cotton.	
Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas.	
Ordinary.....	8 5 8 8
Middling.....	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
Middling Fair, 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	
Fair.....	11 11 1/2 11 1/2

Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth.....	1/2 yard, — 12 1/2 @ 13 —
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —

Coffee.		
Jab. White.....	lb. 14	@ 14 1/2
Mocha.....	13 1/2	@ 14
Brazil.....	10 1/2	@ 12
Maracaibo.....	12	@ 12 1/2
St. Domingo..... (cast)	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Cordage.		
Bale Rope.....	lb. 7	@ 10
Boat Rope.....	—	@ 20
Corks.		
Velvet, Quarts.....	gro. 35	@ 45
Velvet, Pints.....	20	@ 28
Phials.....	4	@ 16
Flax.		
Jersey.....	lb. 8	@ 9
Feathers.		
Live Geese, prime.....	lb. 47	@ 48
Flour and Meal.		
Sour.....	bbl. 5 50	@ 6 —
Superfine No. 2.....	5 50	@ 7 —
State, common brands.....	6 —	@ 6 50
State, Straight brand.....	6 50	@ 6 75
State, favorite brands.....	7 —	@ 7 25
Western, mixed do.....	6 75	@ 7 —
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	7 25	@ 7 50
Michigan, fancy brands.....	7 50	@ 7 75
Ohio, common to good brands.....	7 25	@ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 43 1/2	@ 9 62 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands.....	7 75	@ 8 —
Ohio, extra brands.....	8 25	@ 10 25
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 25	@ 10 —
Genesee, fancy brands.....	7 75	@ 9 —
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 —	@ 11 —
Canada, (in bond).....	7 —	@ 7 12 1/2
Brandywine.....	8 75	@ 9 —
Georgetown.....	8 75	@ 9 —
Petersburgh City.....	8 75	@ 9 —
Richmond Country.....	8 50	@ 8 75
Alexandria.....	8 50	@ 8 75
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 50	@ 8 75
Rye Flour.....	5 36 1/2	@ 5 50
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 75	@ 4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 12 1/2	@ 4 25
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	18 50	@ —
Grain.		
Wheat, White Genesee.....	bush. 2 25	@ 2 45
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 75	@ 1 85
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 85	@ 1 95
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 80	@ 1 90
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 85	@ 2 —
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95	@ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 35	@ 1 65
Rye, Northern.....	1 18	@ —
Corn, Unsound.....	—	@ 79
Corn, Round Yellow.....	82	@ 83
Corn, Round White.....	82	@ 84
Corn, Southern White.....	82	@ 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	85	@ 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	80	@ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	86	@ 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@ —
Barley.....	95	@ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	51	@ 53
Oats, New Jersey.....	50	@ 52
Oats, Western.....	53	@ 54
Oats, Penna.....	47	@ 49
Oats, Southern.....	42	@ 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 bush. 2 75	@ 2 87 1/2
Peas, Canada.....	1 bush. 1 18 1/2	@ —
Beans, White.....	1 50	@ 1 62 1/2
Hair.		
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	lb. 23	@ 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	21	@ 23
Hay, for shipping:		
North River, in bales.....	100 lbs. 87 1/2	@ 90
Hemp.		
Russia, clean.....	ton 285	@ 350 —
Russia, Outshot.....	—	@ —
Manilla.....	lb. 15 1/2	@ —
Sisal.....	10	@ 14 1/2
Sunn.....	5 1/2	@ —
Italian.....	ton 200	@ 300 —
Jute.....	120	@ 125 —
American, Dew-rotted.....	220	@ —
American, do., Dressed.....	250	@ 260 —
American, Water-rotted.....	—	@ —
Hops.		
1853.....	lb. 28	@ 30
1852.....	18	@ 20
Lumber.		
WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Timber, White Pine.....	cubic ft. 18	@ 22
Timber, Oak.....	25	@ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35	@ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine..... (by cargo)	18	@ 22
YARD SELLING PRICES.		
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	M. ft. 80	@ 40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50	@ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	—	@ 35 —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20	@ 25 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50	@ 40 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30	@ 35 —
Boards, Albany Pine.....	16	@ 17 —
Boards, City Worked.....	16	@ 22
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	25	@ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	25	@ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26	@ 32
Plank, City Worked.....	26	@ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	18	@ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22	@ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	bunch. 2 25	@ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75	@ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	M. 24	@ 28 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22	@ 25 —

Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19	@ 21 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17	@ 18 —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	32	@ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	—	@ 16 —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	65	@ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	52	@ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	40	@ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	38	@ 85 —
Heading, White Oak.....	60	@ —
Lime.		
Rockland, Common.....	bbl. —	@ 87 1/2
Molasses.		
New-Orleans.....	gall. 27	@ —
Porto Rico.....	23	@ 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	25	@ 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	25	@ 27
Cardenas, &c.....	23 1/2	@ 24
Nails.		
Cut, 4d @ 60d.....	lb. 4 1/2	@ 5 —
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....	—	@ —
Naval Stores.		
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb. —	@ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	@ 5 50
Tar.....	bbl. 3	@ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75	@ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75	@ 1 87 1/2
Resin, White.....	280 lb. 2 50	@ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	gall. 66	@ 68
Oil Cake.		
Thin Oblong, City.....	ton. —	@ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	—	@ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country.....	—	@ 33 —
Plaster Paris.		
Blue Nova Scotia.....	ton, 3 50	@ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@ 3 62 1/2
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, Country.....	bbl. 12	@ 13 —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50	@ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	15 50	@ —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50	@ 17 —
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25	@ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	—	@ 16 —
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	tee. 22 75	@ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	bbl. 14 37	@ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50	@ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 50	@ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	@ 15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	lb. 10 1/2	@ 9 —
Hams, Pickled.....	—	@ 7 1/2
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	@ 6 1/2
Shoulders, Pickled.....	—	@ 6 1/2
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	@ 6 1/2
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	bbl. 13	@ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	lb. 9	@ 9 1/2
Butter, Orange County.....	19	@ 21
Butter, Ohio.....	12	@ 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	16	@ 19
Butter, Canada.....	12	@ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	@ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	5	@ 9
Saltpetre.		
Refined.....	—	@ 6 1/2 @ 8 —
Crude, East India.....	7	@ 7 1/2
Nitrate Soda.....	5	@ 5 1/2
Seeds.		
Clover.....	lb. 7	@ 9 —
Timothy, Mowed.....	tee. 14	@ 17 —
Timothy, Reaped.....	17	@ 20 —
Flax, American, Rough.....	bush. —	@ —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@ —
Salt.		
Turks Island.....	bush. —	@ 48 —
St. Martin's.....	—	@ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	sack, 1 10	@ 1 12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	@ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72 1/2	@ 1 75
Sugar.		
St. Croix.....	lb. —	@ —
New-Orleans.....	4	@ 6 1/2
Cuba Muscovado.....	4 1/2	@ 6 —
Porto Rico.....	4 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Havana, White.....	7 1/2	@ 8 —
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5	@ 7 1/2
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	—	@ 9 1/2
do. do. do. Crushed.....	—	@ 9 1/2
do. do. do. Ground.....	—	@ 8 1/2
do. (A) Crushed.....	—	@ 9 —
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	@ none.
Manilla.....	5 1/2	@ —
Brazil White.....	6 1/2	@ —
Brazil, Brown.....	5	@ 7 —
Tallow.		
American, Prime.....	lb. 11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Tobacco.		
Virginia.....	lb. —	@ —
Kentucky.....	7	@ 10
Mason County.....	6 1/2	@ 11
Maryland.....	—	@ —
St. Domingo.....	12	@ 18
Cuba.....	18 1/2	@ 23 1/2
Yara.....	40	@ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25	@ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....	15	@ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6	@ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5 1/2	@ 15
Wool.		
American, Saxony Fleeced.....	lb. 42	@ 45
American, Full-blood Merino.....	40	@ 40
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....	34	@ 36
American, Native and 1/2 Merino.....	38	@ 30
Extra, Pulled.....	40	@ 42
Superfine, Pulled.....	34	@ 36
No. 1, Pulled.....	28	@ 30

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLAX STRAW.

FLAX STRAW WANTED.—THE NEW-JERSEY FLAX Wool Company are prepared to purchase Flax Straw unrotted, either pulled or cradled, by the quantity put up as dried hay in bale; or it will be preferred if broken up and rendered portable. Address, post-paid.

44-56 WM. JEPHSON TAYLOR, 44 Wall-st.

TO NURSERYMEN.

A FEW BUSHELS CHERRY PITS FOR SALE. CAREFULLY packed for transporting any distance. Address post-paid WM. DAY, Morristown Morris Co. N. J.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-invented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.—OF Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS.—Fanning-Mills, &c. of all sizes.

1-4 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warerooms, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.

2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloth.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway.

37-40.

MACHINE WORKS.

M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBA NON, N. H. Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK, J. H. BUCK, F. A. CUSHMAN, WM. DUNCAN,

AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 & 191 Water st.; S. B. Schenck, 163 Greenwich st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine st.; Lawrence Machine shop, 51 Broad st., and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver st.; Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 136-67

SEED BUCKWHEAT for sale by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, Imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.
Peas.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early France or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.
Beans.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Brown, and Tuscarora.
Brass.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand and One, Dutch Cass Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.
Borcole or Kale.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.
Cauliflower.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren, Oakley, White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.
Cress.—Curled or Peppercress, Water or Winter.
Cucumber.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Green French Pickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.
Egg Plant.—Long Purple, and White.
Endive.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.
Carrots.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.
Beets.—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcity.
Onion.—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin, Yellow Silver Skin.
Turnips.—All of the varieties.
Watermelon.—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.
Tomato.—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.
Lettuce.—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.
Melon.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.
Radish.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.
Cabbage.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.
Rhubarb.—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-47

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.
I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
IV. The American Rose Cultivator. Price 25 cents.
V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.
VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.
VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.
VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.
IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.
X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c. Price 25 cents.
XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.
XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.
XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.
XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1.25.
XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.
XVII. Storkhorst's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.
XVIII. Wilson on the Cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.
XIX. The Farmer's Encyclopedia. By Blake. Price \$1.25.
XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1.25.
XXI. Phelps' Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 50 cents.
XXIII. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1.25.
XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1.25.
XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.
XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.
XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1.25.
XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.
XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.
XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.
XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1.25.
XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.
XXXIV. Stephens' Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.
XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.
XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper. Price 50 cents.
XXXIX. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.
XL. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price 90.
XLI. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1.25.
XLII. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.
XLIII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.
XLIV. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.
XLV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$3.50.
XLVI. Beate's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.
XLVII. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c., &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1.25.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
XLVIII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.
XLIX. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1.25.
L. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING at his works in MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial barrels for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.
He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, BONE DUST of a superior quality.
These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.
March 13, 1854. [29-40.] ANDREW COE, Middletown, Ct.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden: Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. 23-71

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

HEDGE, LONG-HANDLE, AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS; Budding and Edging Knives; Pruning Hatchets, saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower scissors; bill and Milton hooks; lawn and garden rakes; garden scufflers, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting chisels, tree scrapers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting trowels, reels; hand plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention.
[21-47.] R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN N. J., about an hour and a half's ride from the city of New-York, on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New-York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.
Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.
Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.
Further particulars, and circulars, may be obtained by applying to J. A. SEELEY, Principal, or at the book-store of Messrs. C. Shepard & Co., 152 Fulton street, near Broadway, or at this office.
Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-47

NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.
It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.
It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.
No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burgo, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."
PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.
THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.
For sale at R. L. ALLEN's Agricultural Warehouse and seed Store, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 25-47

PORTABLE FORGES AND BELLows.

QUEEN'S PATENT) THE BEST Forge in the market for Blacksmith's work, Boiler Makers, Mining, Quarrying, Shipping, Plantations, Contractors on Railroads and Public Works, Copper-smiths, Gas Fitters, &c., &c. Also an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, &c., both of which are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used out of doors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke indoors. They are compact for shipping. Circulars, with particulars and prices, will be forwarded upon application. Cast Iron Columns for buildings constantly on hand. The above forge has been awarded three Silver Medals by the American Institute, New-York, and the highest premium (Diplomas and Bronze Medals) at all other Fairs wherever exhibited. FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water st., N.Y. 31-57

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.
12-47. R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water st.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE.

ALSO VARIOUS REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, combining all the latest improvements.
NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE, 189 and 191 Water Street. R. L. ALLEN. 33-47

SCARIFIERS FOR OLD MEADOWS.—AN INVALUABLE machine for ousting moss and the old fog from hide-bound meadows and renovating their grasses. To be drawn by one or more horses. [31-47.] R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water street.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK CITY WILL FIND a pleasant stopping place at SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 14 Beekman street, (near the park. Neat rooms with clean beds, at 35 to 50 cents per day. Meals furnished in the Dining-Saloon or in rooms, and a reasonable charge only made for dishes ordered. 37-47

MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter.
For sale by RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga., also by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N.Y. 27-47

GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE-HOUSE.—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified. 23-47 A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRELY new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and, unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 439 Broadway. 2-48

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 8-55

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY.—Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1.25
Everybody His Own Flower Gardener 25
American Rose Culturist 25
American Florist's Guide 75
Breck's Book of Flowers 75
Bridgman's Florist's Guide 50
Buist's Kitchen Gardener 75
Fessenden's American Kitchen Gardener 25
Brown's Field Book of Manures, \$1.25. Sent free of postage.
Orders for any of the above books will be filled at the prices named, and if required, will be sent by mail, (post paid,) by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

WACHUSETT GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., ANTHONY A. McAFEE, PRO PRIETORS, Successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Fir, American and Chinese Arborvitae, Cedars, Decidua, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., an extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees.
The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.

The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our trees are unrivalled for health, vigor of growth, &c., &c.
They are all free from that destructive malady THE PEAR BLIGHT, which has never existed in this locality.
Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.
New-Bedford, Jan. 24, 1854. 17-58

IRON AND STEEL.—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO.

Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel.
New-York, E. F. Sanderson, 16 Cliff street.
Boston, J. B. Taft, 21 plane street.
Philadelphia, E. Frith, 42 Commerce street.
New-Orleans, A. Robb, 24 Bank Place. 2-43

WHOLESALE FISH STORE.—500 BBLS. SALMON, 3000 bbls. Mackerel, first quality, 3000 Small Packages Mackerel, 200 bbls. New Shad, 500 halfs Shad, 1000 bbls. New Herring, 300 halfs New Herring, 1000 quintals New-Dried Cod fish, 500 Jars New Anchovies, 500 Kegs New Dutch Herring, 3000 Boxes New Smoked Herring, 3000 lbs. New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kits New Soused Salmon, 500 Kits New Spiced Herring, Sword-Fish, Blue-Fish, Pickled Cod, Haddock, Halibut, White-Fish, Sturgeon, Trout, Dun-Fish, &c.

For sale by NELSON WELLS & CO., 51 Dey street, between Washington and West. May 13th, 1853. 1-53 NELSON WELLS. R. H. WOOD.

SEEDS.—TIMOTHY; RED AND WHITE CLOVER; BLUE Grass; Orchard Grass; Bay Grass; Red Top; Sugar Corn; Peas; Beans; Turnip; Cabbage; Beet; Lettuce; Onions; Radish; Squash; Osage Orange; Large Yellow Locust, and all other kinds of field and garden seeds. Also Rhubarb Roots; Asparagus Plants, &c.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

WILLARD FELT, NO. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR Maiden Lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in Stationery of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

STOCK.

IMPROVED STOCK OF ALL KINDS.—HAVING had great experience in breeding and rearing fine stock for the past twenty years, I offer my services to my friends to procure it of the best and most reliable kinds. As much notice as convenient is at all times desirable previous to purchasing, as it takes time to make good selections. Early in August or September is the best time to purchase for the South.
Short Horn or Durham cattle, Devons, Herefords, Alderney or Jersey and Ayrshires. Long-wooled Sheep—the Cotswold, Oxford, Leicester, Bakewell, and Lincoln. Mutton Sheep—the Southdown. Fine-wooled Sheep—such as the Saxons, Spanish, and French Merino.
The public should be on their guard in purchasing improved stock, as many animals are palmed off upon the unsuspecting and ignorant, which are spurious.
A. B. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water. 1-47

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Absorbing power of Charcoal, Peat, &c.....	290
Architecture, Villa.....	296
Atheism, Folly of, [Poetry].....	294
Bees, Something about.....	290
Bound Volumes, and Back Numbers.....	301
Bouquet, Beautiful Wild Flower.....	295
California, Cheap Produce in.....	293
Cannon's Mouth, Thoughts at a.....	299
Corn, Large Field of.....	293
Correspondence, Crops, &c.....	300
Correspondents & Contributors, Note to.....	301
Correspondents, Notice to.....	301
Comedy of Errors.....	295
Connecticut, Crops in.....	300
Civility is a Fortune.....	300
Dahlia, Culture of.....	295
Drowned Persons, To Resuscitate.....	299
Disinfecting Fluids.....	294
Dunkirk to Chicago, Farm Scenery between.....	296
Editorial Correspondence.....	296
Flowers and Perfumery.....	300
Grave, March to the.....	294
Government and Agriculture.....	299
Guano Mexican.....	293
Grasshoppers and Tobacco.....	294
Heat vs. Swine.....	295
Horse, Death of a Trotting.....	296
Horticultural Society in Brooklyn.....	295
" " in New-York.....	294
Horticulturists, Note to.....	294
Household Wreck.....	297
Hurry, In a.....	295
Lime, Action of.....	296
Markets.....	301
New-England, A trip into.....	290
Oaks, Large.....	293
Patent Claims, Agricultural.....	294
Pigeon, The Antwerp Carrier.....	292
Pleasure.....	294
Poultry, Feeding.....	293
Poultry, A fact for Rearing of.....	293
Potatoes, Storing.....	291
Responsible, Not.....	295
Roses, Take good care of the.....	294
Ruta Baga, Not too late to sow.....	296
Recipes, Bread and Yeast, Mount Savage.....	297
Shows, State and County.....	300
Sheep, Large Sale of in California.....	292
Silk Culture in Virginia.....	293
Soda Fountains Poisonous.....	293
Spelling, Excuse bad.....	296
Stock Imported into Wisconsin.....	293
Subscribers, Special notice to all.....	301
Subscriptions Expiring.....	296
Top-dressing Grass Land.....	291
Wife, The Loss of.....	300
Wild Animals.....	292

Special Notices to Subscribers, Correspondents, &c.

Subscriptions can begin with any number, but it is preferable to begin with the 15th of March or the 15th of September as a half yearly volume of 416 pages, with a complete index—begins on each of those dates.

Those wishing their papers changed from one office to another, should give the name, county, and State, of their old and new Post-office.

The paper is stopped when the time for which it is paid expires. A notice or bill is usually sent in the last number.

In sending money it is advisable to make a note of the name, number, letter and date of the bills sent, and then enclose them in the presence of the Post-master, and ask him to and the County and State. *Write these very plainly.*

Clubs may add to their number at the same rate per copy as was paid by the original members.

When money is paid at the office, a receipt can easily be given, but when Subscribers remit by Mail this is less convenient, and they may consider the arrival of the paper as an acknowledgment of the receipt of their funds, unless otherwise informed by letter. Any person particularly desiring a written receipt can state the fact when remitting funds, and it will be sent in the first number of the paper forwarded after the money is received.

Economical Arrangement to furnish other Periodicals.

Arrangements have been made with several Publishers to furnish their periodicals in connection with the *American Agriculturist* at reduced prices. Read the following:

The *American Agriculturist* will be furnished

with Harper's Magazine, one year for	\$4 00
" Putnam's do	4 00
" Knickerbocker do	4 00
" Eclectic do	6 00
" Little's Living Age do	6 50
" National Magazine do	3 50
" Dickens's Household Words	3 50

Address ALLEN & CO.,
189 Water street, New-York.

J. A. GRAY, Printer, 95 and 97 Cliff street, N.Y.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT!

Twelfth Volume of

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

THE LEADING WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF THE COUNTRY.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

A weekly Periodical of 16 large quarto pages, making an annual volume of 832 pages of nearly double the size of those in the first ten volumes of the *Agriculturist*.

N. B. The work is divided into two semi-annual volumes of 416 pages, each volume having a complete index.

It is beautifully printed with type cast expressly for it, and on the best of clear white paper, with wide margin, so that the numbers can be easily stitched or bound together.

A copious Index is weekly added, which will be fully amplified at the end of each half yearly volume for the bound work.

COMPREHENSIVE IN ITS CHARACTER,

Each volume will contain all matter worth recording, which transpires either at home or abroad, and which can serve to instruct or interest the Farmer, the Planter, the Fruit-Grower, the Gardener, and the Stock-Breeder; thus making it the most complete and useful Agricultural Publication of the day.

CORRECT AND VALUABLE MARKET REPORTS.

The Markets will be carefully reported, giving the *actual transactions* which take place from week to week, in Grain, Provisions, Cattle, &c., thus keeping our readers *constantly and reliably* advised as to their interests. During the past year the knowledge obtained from these Market Reports alone, has saved our readers thousands of dollars, by informing them of the best time to sell or purchase.

SUCH A PAPER IS DEMANDED BY THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

The Publishers confidently believe that the agriculturists of this country are becoming too much awake to the demands of their own calling, to be longer satisfied with the slow monthly issues of a paper professedly devoted to their interests, or to trust alone to the irresponsible extracts in a "farmer's column," so popular just now in papers chiefly devoted to business, politics, or literature; and they look for the intelligent support of all the intelligent farmers of this country in their continued effort to furnish a weekly paper of high and *reliable* character, which shall be progressive, and at the same time cautious and conservative in all its teachings.

ESSENTIALLY AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

The *Agriculturist* will not depart from its legitimate sphere to catch popular favor by lumbering up its pages with the silly, fictitious literature, and light, miscellaneous matter of the day; it has a higher aim; and a small part only of its space will be devoted to matters not immediately pertaining to the great business of agriculture. The household as well as the out-door work of the farm will receive a due share of attention. The humbugs and nostrums afloat in the community will be tried by reliable scientific rules, and their worthlessness exposed. It is the aim of the publishers to keep this paper under the guidance of those who will make it a standard work, which shall communicate to its readers only that which is safe and reliable.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

The *American Agriculturist* stands upon its own merits; and the truthfulness, zeal and ability which it brings to the support of the interests of the farmer. It is *untrammeled* by any collateral business connections whatever; nor is it the organ of any clique, or the puffing machine of any man or thing. Thoroughly independent in all points, its ample pages are studiously given alone to the support and improvement of the great agricultural class.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The *American Agriculturist* is under the editorial supervision of Mr. A. B. ALLEN,—its principal editor for the first ten years—and Mr. ORANGE JUDD, A.M., a thoroughly practical farmer and agricultural chemist.

They will be assisted by Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, an eminent practical farmer, stock breeder, and fruit grower; Rev. Wm. CLIFT, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, both widely known as pleasing and instructive writers on gardening and other departments of practical agriculture, and, in addition to these, a number of other eminent agricultural and horticultural writers.

All the editors are men practically experienced in their profession, each of whom can handle the Plow as well as the Pen.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE COUNTRY OF ITS CHARACTER.

The *American Agriculturist* is supplied to regular subscribers at a cost of less than FOUR CENTS a number, of sixteen large pages; and to large clubs for less than TWO AND A HALF CENTS. Each number will contain suggestions for the treatment of soils, manures, crops, stock, &c., which will often be worth to the reader more than the cost of the paper for a year.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

Specimen copies will be forwarded gratis to any one sending their name and post-office address to the publishers.

TERMS, &c.—The paper will be promptly issued on Wednesday of each week, and mailed to subscribers on the following liberal terms:

To single Subscribers,	-	-	\$2.00 a year, \$2.00
" Clubs of 3 do.	-	-	1.67 " 5.00
" "do. 5 do.	-	-	1.60 " 8.00
" "do. 10 do.	-	-	1.50 " 15.00
" "do. 20 do.	-	-	1.25 " 25.00

The money always to accompany the names for which the paper is ordered.

The Post-Master, or other person sending a club of ten, will be entitled to one extra copy gratis. The Post-Master, or other person sending a club of twenty or more, will be presented with an extra copy, and also a copy of the National Magazine, Scientific American, *Weekly Tribune*, or *Weekly Times*, or any other paper or periodical in this city, not costing to exceed two dollars per annum.

Subscriptions may be forwarded by mail at the risk of the Publishers, if enclosed and mailed in the presence of the Post-Master.

Communications for the paper should be addressed to the Editors; subscriptions, advertisements, and all matters relating to the business department, should be addressed to the Publishers,

ALLEN & CO.,

189 Water street, New-York